THE MEREDITH EAGLE.

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BURIED AT SEA.

From his room to the deck they brought him, dressed
For his funeral rites, at his own request
With his boots and gloves and garments on,
And nought but his breathing spirit gone;
For he wished that a child might come and lay
An unstartled hand upon his clay.

Then they wrapped his corpse in the tarry sheet,
To the dead as Araby's spices sweet,
And prepared him to seek the depths below,
Where the waves never beat, nor tempests blow.

No steeds with their nodding plumes were there,
No sabled hearse and no coffined bier,
To bear with pomp and parade away
The dead to sleep with his kindred clay;
But the little group, a silent few,
His comrades mixed with the hardy crew,
Stood thoughtful around till a prayer was said,
O'er the corpse of the deaf, unconscious dead.

Then they bore his remains to the vessel's side,
And committed them safe to the dark blue tide.
One sudden plunge, and the scene is o'er;
The sea rolled on as it rolled before.

In that classical sea whose azure vies
With the green of its shores and the blue of its skies,
In some pearly cave, in some coral cell,
Oh! the dead shall sleep as sweetly and well,
As if shrined in the pomp of Parian tombs,
Where the East and the South breathe their rich perfumes.
Nor forgotten shall be the humblest one,
Though he sleep in the watery waste alone,
When the trump of the angel sounds with dread,
And the sea, with the earth, gives up its dead.

NATHANIEL H. CARTER.

A RUSSIAN SEWING WOMAN

What was I to do? Never was a woman placed in such a pitiable condition. I had been brought to Russia by a New England sewing-machine company to run their machines at an agency of theirs in —— street in St. Petersburg, where a handsome shop had been rented. One blustery cold day toward the close of October I found the shop door closed, and learned to my dismay that our agent had disappeared and the machines had all been seized for rents and debts. What was to be done? All the money I had in the world was about equivalent to $12. What was due me I had left in our agent's hands, and I felt sure it was lost.

I thought of everything in the 25 minutes which had elapsed between my heart breaking when I found the shop door closed and my rapid walk to my lodgings. Fortunately, my room had been hired for the month, and had been paid for in advance. I had at least a roof over my head for a few weeks. An idea suddenly struck me. I had been making an evening dress on the machine for a Russian lady who spoke English. She had some idea of buying a machine. In order to expedite the work I had taken to my room the body of her dress, and, having a machine there, had sewed on it of nights. That machine I would certainly keep; it would go very little toward the payment of the debt the agent owed me.

I hurried home. Perhaps there was a letter with some money in. There was nothing. I must find the lady—but how! She had left no address. She had hardly spoken to me. I thought I heard her say that she would come again, and I believed she had fixed on this very day. There was but one chance in a thousand. I must stand in the street and wait until she appeared.

I hastened back and took up my position near the shop. I scanned every woman passing by. It was bitterly cold and raw, and the wind chilled me. I was faint with anxiety. Had I only known more of the language I would have asked a policeman to take me to the American Consul, to the Minister. I was in despair. Suddenly a carriage drove up, a footman opened the door, and a lady elegantly dressed alighted. I tore across the street; it was the Russian lady. With my heart in my mouth, I told her my pitiful story and begged her to help me. If she wanted a servant, would she only try me? I had a sewing-machine and would make her dresses for nothing if I could only stay with her until I could write to my people at home; they would send me money, and I could get back to the United States.

She looked steadfastly at me, then opened her porte-monnaie.

"No, no," I said, "I want no money. I cannot beg. I am not yet so poor as to ask alms. But do you not remember me? The store is closed. The man who kept it has run away. I showed you the way the machine was worked."

Then she scanned me quickly; next cross-questioned me sharply.

"Where do you live?" she inquired abruptly. I told her. "Get into the carriage," she said. I did so. When we were off the main street she stopped the carriage, got out with me, and we walked to my lodgings. I opened the door. On the table was her basque. It did not seem to interest her. She picked it up, however, glanced at it a moment, then threw it down. She examined the sewing-machine.

"How long would it take me to become proficient in working this?" she inquired as she sat down before the machine and tried the pedals. "Is it fatiguing?"

"No, Madam. Oh, would you buy it?"

"How long did you say it would take me to become proficient?"

"Two weeks—perhaps less."

"Would it disfigure my hands?" She took off her gloves, showed her well-cared-for hands, her fingers glittering with rings.

"Your beautiful hands would hardly be spoiled."

"Well, then, give me a lesson at once—at once. I will pay you for your trouble."

I expressed my gratitude with almost tears in my eyes. "I have no material here—but anything will do," I said, as I opened my trunk and took out an apron. "I will run a tuck across the bottom—it will do no harm."

"Nonsense. Take the waist and begin on that."

"But it is quite finished, and any extra stitching would spoil this delicate cream-colored silk."

"Give it to me," said the lady, taking up her scissors and deliberately cutting the waist up the back.

"Now sew me up this," she cried. I took it and as carefully as I could ran the machine, sewing up an ugly gash, but of course, the waist was spoiled. "Now I will try," and she sat down and under my instruction worked for an hour. She was wonderfully clever with her fingers, and seemed to seize the peculiarities of the machine at once.

"At this rate of progress, Madam, you would become quite a good workwoman in ten days," I said approvingly.

She made no reply, but worked away for another half-hour, crossing and recrossing the body with stitches. "It is not so tiresome after all," she said, "but I have had enough for to-day. To-morrow I will call and you will then take the machine to pieces and show me how it must be put together again. You will oblige me very particularly by not going out to-day. I have to thank you for your patience. Keep my visit silent. I hope you have learned that in Russia it is better to keep a quiet tongue. Do not return to the shop. Pray take this for my first lesson," and she placed on the machine table a piece of gold.

"I am very much overpaid," I said.

"Where are you from? English or American?"

"American, from New Hampshire."

"New Hampshire! Where is that?"

"One of the New England States."

"I never heard of it. You are a good Republican, I suppose?"

"I hope so."

"Well, adieu." I felt very much inclined to kiss her. She looked cold and haughty, but my heart was so full of thankfulness that, overcoming somewhat the awe I felt, I ventured to take her hand in mine and put it to my lips. She did not withdraw it. "Poor child," she said.

Next morning early there was a low knock at my door. I opened it, and a woman plainly dressed entered. She did not say a word. She placed a bundle she held in her hand in a chair, and at once went to the machine, took up the bodice, and commenced sewing.

"You will kindly forget the lady of yesterday, and know me as Elise simply, or rather, as Elise is French, we will say Eliza. I want to learn your trade. It is a whim of mine. Do you think that in a month I could earn my bread this way? I offer you a partnership. I can find the funds. The contents of the shop will probably be sold out, and you will be able to buy one of the machines for me. Now, will you take this one apart?"

I had not a word to say. I brought a wrench, a screw-driver, an oil-can, and unloosened the working parts of the machine. She took the oil-can and bent over the machine, studying it. I noticed that she touched with her white fingers all the grimy parts, until her hands were soiled.

"It is by no means as complicated as a revolver," she said.

I made no comments as I put the working parts together. She was very silent, working incessantly on some coarse material she had brought with her. I sat near her—teaching her what to do. She worked on until it was past noon. "Is it not time now to eat something?"

"It is," I replied; "would Madam partake of my simple meal?"

"Madam! I am Eliza—and you say your name is Mary. Mary, I shall be very glad to share your food with you if you will let me. If you have not enough for two, I will go out and buy what is wanted. What shall it be? I dare say I can shop better than you. Will you lend me your shawl, your furs and your overshoes?"

Before I could say a word she had them all on. Then she laughed for the first time and curtsied to me.

"Sister Mary, Sister Mary," she cried in great glee, "our co-partnership begins from to-day. I am to be capital and you brains. Little sister, good-by. I shall not be gone more than a quarter of an hour."

I was so astonished as to be speechless. In a trice she was back, loaded down with packages.

"I have a samovar, but it was too heavy for me to carry. The man I bought it of will bring it here at once. It is a second-hand, but as good as new. I see you have a tea-pot. Come, let us eat. I can arrange everything. I am to wait on you."

Then up came the man with the copper urn and charcoal, and she made the fire and prepared the meal.

"We don't drink tea out of cups when we belong to the people, and we are of the people, but swallow it in tumblers.

"Before I conclude my first day's lesson, Sister Mary, let me ask you something. Did you ever read the 'Arabian Nights?'"

"It is quite well known in the United States. All children read it and 'Robinson Crusoe.'"

"The story I wish you to think about is Sindbad, the Sailor, and the old man-ape he could not get rid of. You are the sailor, Sister Mary, and I am the ugly old man-ape," and she made so comical a grimace that I could not help smiling.

"I assure you that is my character, and you will never get rid of me until you break my head. Sister Mary, will you share your supper with me, your bed with me to-night, your breakfast with me to-morrow; not for that day, but for the next day, and the day after that?" She said this very quietly, as she took my hand in hers. I was at a loss how to reply. "We are to work together for our living—only, Sister Mary, make me proficient. I will be so diligent."

"But, Madam—"

"No—Sister Eliza."

"Sister Eliza, how is it possible that a lady of means, whose acquaintance I made but yesterday, who awed me with her grand manners, her carriage, should wish to become a sewing woman?"

"Ask me no questions. This, however, I promise you. The story of the old man ape is partially true, but there is a limit to your endurance. In a month from now, I swear to you, your passage home shall be paid you, and, besides that, there will be given you a handsome sum for you to start life with in your own country; only, for God's sake, remember that just as you threw yourself on my mercy I now throw myself on yours. I believe you have character and courage. No harm will come to you. I want a refuge, and have found it."

In a day I learned to love that woman. All the haughty, proud manner was gone. She waited on me. She was the first up in the morning. She was always busy. The porter of the house evidently mistook her for one of the two girls who had been in the employ of the sewing-machine company, for one or the other of them had often been in my room.

More than once I ventured to ask for an explanation, but Eliza would place her hand on my mouth so that my speech was interrupted. It distressed me to see how hard she worked, for I felt sure this new life was hurting her. I could see that from her pallor. If anything more than another made me feel sorry it was for her beautiful hands. She seemed to take infinite pains in spoiling them. "They are filthy—horrible," she would say, "and still I think I care for them more than I should—if I only could get a thick, red, rough skin on them."

Work came to us in a mysterious way—left down stairs with the porter. By-and-by a fashionable dress-maker, who made dresses for the Court ladies, sent for me and gave me work. As what we had to do was well sewed, and we were always prompt, in less than three weeks we were doing a good business. My companion, save for the daily purchases made in the immediate neighborhood for food, never went out. No one called on her; she never received a letter. A few days over the month had passed, when one morning as I was running up a seam in a piece of cloth my needle struck something. It was a piece of paper.

"It is for me, Sister Mary," said Eliza. She took the bit of paper, held it to the stove, appeared to read something, and then opened the stove door and burned it. I did not question her. She worked on cheerfully all day, chatting on indifferent subjects.

That night when we were in bed, taking me in her arms, she said:

"Poor Mary, your troubles, your anxieties, are now over. To-morrow early apply for your passport. It will cost you to go from here to Liverpool, say, £40, and the passage from Liverpool to the United States as much more; that makes £80, and you will have something to spare.

"I wish it could have been more, but you will have altogether £300, which, after deducting your traveling expenses, will leave you some money to begin your life with again. From me—who have learned to love a singularly honest and simple-minded woman—you shall have this ring," and she slipped on my finger a ring, "but don't wear it, the diamond might betray me. So far, Mary, you have run no risk, but next week you might be ruined forever, for you have harbored—"

I was speechless with terror.

"Only a woman," she continued, "whose own life—or the life of any one else who stood in her way—she would care no more of taking than would the cook who wrings a chicken's neck. Do not be shocked, Mary, I shall sleep as sweetly to-night—as if death did not threaten me. My story as far as relates to you, is soon told. It became necessary for me a month ago to disappear. The simplest chance in the world threw you in my way. Had you been of any other nationality than an American, I would never have trusted you. You might go out now, Mary, and sell me Judas-like for a sum of money which would make you rich for life."

I clung convulsively to her and bade her be quiet.

"Through my veins, child, there runs the best blood in Russia; but every drop of it I will shed for the cause. Thank your God for your lowly estate. You must go away to-morrow, and now good-night."

I begged her to come to the United States with me. She said:

"No, my place is here. I should be useless there." Then she complained of lassitude, and presently went to sleep. I looked at her, her face pillowed on her arm, breathing as calmly as an infant, and thought her the loveliest woman I had ever seen.

Next morning, out of a package of some rough material she produced, as if by magic, a roll of notes, which, without counting, she handed to me. "Later in the day there ought to arrive some furs for me, for poor Mary must not get cold. Now, away with you." Her old manner had returned. "Get your passport. Go by Bremen to England or the ice will delay you. Do not wait." Still I was irresolute. I could not bear to leave her. I sobbed as if my heart would break. Then she knelt to me and implored me to go. At last I consented. My passport was given to me at the Police Headquarters without a word.

I returned to our room. As I stood at the landing the cheerful clatter of the machine was heard. Eliza was bending over her work, singing some plaintive air. "Is it all right?" she asked, very quietly. "See, your furs have come. They are very beautiful, and so warm."

"I have permission to leave."

"Thank God! See my work. I think I could now do without you."

"You do not love me, Eliza," I cried.

"Not love you—my sister! I loved my husband—he was shot. I loved my only child; in the agony of my grief because his father was killed—from my breast he sucked poison and died. After them I love you best." Then for the first time she burst into a paroxysm of tears. "It is because I love you—that I might be your death." As she wrung my hand she felt the ring on my finger. "Off with it. Your wore your mittens at the Police office! If they had seen it! Quick, let me hide it." She took off my shoe, and hid the ring in my stocking. "Should you ever marry, sell the ring, or the stone in it, and you will not be portionless. Now, off with you. I have made a bundle for you. The rest of your things you will give me. Here is a photograph of yours—you will let me keep it? I have been happier here with you than for years." She took me by the hand, gave me one long kiss, closed the door on me, and I never saw her more.

My trip home was without a single incident. My dear mother comforted me. Still, there was some vague feeling of dread. My mind wandered, all I could do, toward my room companion. Picking up a newspaper when at home, some two weeks after my arrival, I read in the telegraphic dispatches:

St. Petersburg, Dec. 23.—An arrest of great importance has been made. One of the chief actors in the Nihilistic plots, a Russian Princess, was taken, but only after she had killed one of the Police. Disguised as a sewing machine woman she had hitherto baffled the Police.

FIGHTING BOB INGERSOLL.

A Lively Scene Between Col. Ingersoll and Counselor Merrick.

During the cross-examination of Rerdell in the Star Route trial in Washington, Colonel Ingersoll sharply asked the witness (who was examining a written paper):

"Is that Peck's signature?"

"It is," replied Rerdell.

"Pass the paper back," said Ingersoll. "If you looked at it long enough you might change your mind."

Mr. Merrick called Mr. Ingersoll to account for interrupting the witness in the middle of his answer. Colonel Ingersoll denied that he had done so, and charged Merrick with improper interruption. Merrick said he would interrupt without regard to the wishes of counsel. Ingersoll replied:

"I do not want the regard of counsel. I would consider his regard as an insult."

Thereupon Mr. Merrick turned quickly toward Colonel Ingersoll and shouted:

"I never give my regards to a puppy."

Colonel Ingersoll picked up an inkstand and retorted:

"You are a dirty dog!"

After vigorous pounding, Judge Wylie brought the men to order. Merrick said he had been pressed beyond the limits of human endurance; but the judge replied that Merrick's language was inexcusable under any provocation. Mr. Merrick expressed his regret. The Court thought the remark should be retracted.

Mr. Merrick said he would retract by direction of the Court, but pleaded in extenuation the provocation given, and hoped the other counsel would be asked to retract.

Mr. Ingersoll deprecated the bad feeling that had been exhibited. But he wanted it understood that no man could abuse him without resistance on his part. Said he:

"I would do it at the day of judgment if I were assailed by God—I would defend myself with my little puny power."

But no man was small enough or little enough for him to oppress or abuse; no man should come more than half-way in in an offer of compromise.

Finally the matter was peacefully settled, and the remarks were ordered to be stricken from the record.

A City's Saloons.

There are over 10,000 rumshops in the city of New York; one to every 125 inhabitants; one to every 25 families. There are 1,100 bakers, 2,000 butchers, 4,000 grocers. Of these 10,000 rumshops 9,000 are licensed, and a moderate estimate gives the illicit shops and places where rum—which is the comprehensive term for drinks of all kinds—is sold at 1,000. The statistics show that there are 4,319 hotels of all grades; that there are also 3,722 places where ale and beer only are sold; that there are 534 shops, drug stores and others where liquor can be had, which, with the estimated illicit 1,000, gives a total of 10,075. Various shops and stores where bread, meat and groceries can be procured foot up 7,326. In other words, there are more rumshops than food shops in the great city of New York by 2,749.

The *Herald* gives the maps of sections of the city. The first map shows that section bounded by Broome, Division, Norfolk and the Bowery, in which there are 175 lager beer saloons and seventy-six rumshops. On one block, between East Houston and Stanton streets, there are seventeen houses, of which eleven are gin mills. On one block between Bayard and Division streets there are fourteen houses, in eight of which liquor is sold. On Cherry street, between James and Oliver, there are ten houses, in nine of which are saloons. On the block between Catherine and Oliver there are eight houses, six of which are devoted to the sale of whisky. On James street, between Batavia and North Chambers, of the eight houses four are rumshops, and on Chatham street, between Roosevelt and James, there are eight houses, in four of which liquor is sold.

A pair of slippers—Orange and banana skins.

OUR PRISON OUTRAGES.

A Term in State Prison Means Mental Ruin.

[From the New York Sun.]

The investigation now going on into the management of Sing Sing prison shows anew the barbarism of our prison system. Our prisons, as they are at present conducted, are institutions for destroying the manhood of the criminals they confine.

Physically and morally the convicts are debased by their prison life. They are treated, not like men, but as if they belonged to a different species from the rest of humanity, and had no rights, no passions, no susceptibilities, which deserved consideration.

Coarse and cruel men are made their keepers. They are compelled to live in an atmosphere which undermines their health. The Sing Sing prison physician testified before the Assembly Committee that "there was no really wholesome air in the prison when occupied." Cleanliness is not tolerated either in the prisoners or their attendants. That is, because men are convicts they are treated like hogs.

It is not surprising, therefore, to be told that convicts are generally short-lived men. They go from the prison with their physical constitutions undermined, pallid, dispirited, broken down men, unfit to engage in the competitions of life along with people who have not been subjected to the hardships of a life of penal confinement.

They cannot work with society, and therefore they make war against society. They may have got into prison because of a chance crime, but they come out of it to enter on a criminal life as a profession, and the only one they have any chance in. Their treatment has tended to take the manhood out of them, and they are not only made outlaws of during their brief intervals of freedom by the opinion of society, but they also feel themselves debased. They have lost all sense of dignity and of pride; all self-respect.

The Sing Sing physician instanced the case of one prisoner. Frank White, he said, came to Sing Sing a poor lad and a physically healthy one. Perhaps he was equal to the average of young fellows in good qualities, and very likely was better than the run. It was not long before, by close association with older convicts in a narrow cell, hardly large enough for a single human being, he was debased morally and ruined physically. "A term there for youths," said the physician, "meant mental and physical ruin."

That is, under our barbarous prison system, we make our county jails, our penitentiaries, and our State prisons nurseries of crime, institutions for the graduation of men and women in whom every natural impulse toward what is decent and honorable is stifled and replaced by the base desires of natures morally and physically degraded.

Leaving out the Christian view of such an outrage against humanity, perpetrated in the name of the people, can civilized society afford to go on manufacturing criminals in this way? Our jails, penitentiaries, prisons and poorhouses are a disgrace to us, and an ever present danger to the State.

THE VIOLIN'S VOICE.

A Pathetic Story of a Musician and a Dying Child.

The Dark Angel of Death was standing outside the musician's door, for little Anita, Maestro Narditta's child, was fading away; no tears, no prayers could avail, not even Carissima's lovely voice.

Carissima's voice was hushed now; the Maestro had no heart to take up his dearly-loved violin and play to soothe his sorrow, as he had done many years ago when his wife had died and left this little one behind.

Heaven had given him the divine gift of genius, and had bidden him call aloud to the world.

So Carissima and he had played together through sickness and sorrow and success, and through all the changing scenes of life they had been faithful friends.

They had just come back from the crowded hall; the people said that never before had the Maestro played so beautifully, and that never before had the violin's voice sounded so mournful and pathetic.

Well, you see, they did not know the reason, but we do, for both were thinking of the little dying girl, and how could their thoughts be anything but sorrowful, or the outward expression of those thoughts be anything but mournful?

The father was weeping by his child's bed-side. But she said:

"Do not weep, sing to me—sing me to sleep, for I am so weary, dear father, and the evening has been so long without thee."

Then he rose and he played to her, and she closed her eyes and listened happily to Carissima's voice. It sang a song without words—the music alone told the tale—of a pure, young life, too pure for earth, and therefore to be taken away to that fair land where only the good and pure and true dwell. Yet it was hard to leave the earth, harder still to leave the dear ones behind, and know that they would be desolate; and here the violin's voice sobbed and trembled as if from sorrow, and the melody became sadder and softer, as if describing the very parting which was soon to take place; then the lingering notes died away and the Maestro's hand was still.

"Is that all?" murmured the child; "oh, play again!"

Once more he raised his bow on high, and the air resounded with a psalm of triumph—the same melody, but no longer soft or sad, for the gates of that Fair Land were opened wide, and amidst this jubilant strain the child had passed away with the Angel of Death.

The Fruit Garden.

While we would have farmers plant currants, strawberries, and other small fruits, in the old-fashioned way in the vegetable garden, rather than not have them at all, it is so much better to appropriate a separate place for them, that we advise all to do so. Select the best soil, and all the better if not far from the house, as the bushes will be better guarded and tended, and be the more convenient for picking.

Blackberries should be set out very early. Six feet apart each way is a good distance. Set a stake six feet high to each. See that plants that are to bear this year are well tied to their stakes.

Currants.—If new bushes are to be set, let them be four feet apart. If old bushes were not pruned last fall, do it at once, before the leaves start. Thin out the old wood, and shorten back the growth of last season at least a third. By manuring, the size of the fruit may be much increased.

Raspberries.—Tender kinds, that were covered last fall, should be lifted and tied to stakes or a horizontal wire, when the winter is settled. Plant a new bed very early.

Strawberries.—If new beds are to be made, do it as soon as the ground can be worked. Give a generous manuring, and work it in deeply and thoroughly. As a general rule, the best distance for the rows is three feet apart, with the plants a foot apart in the row. The Bidwell and Manchester are among the leading recent varieties. Sharpless and Charles Downing are well-tested and excellent. The catalogues give many others. Old beds that were covered should have the straw removed just over the plants, to expose them to the sun and air, leaving the mulch on the ground until after the fruit is gathered.

Grape Vines.—If any were left unpruned last fall, attend to them at once. If cuttings were made and placed in the cellar, it is a good plan to bury them lower end up, in a place exposed to the south, covering them with about six inches of earth. By the time the ground gets warm, they will usually be calloused, when they may be set right end up in trenches, placing them six inches apart, with the upper bud just at the surface. An easy way to multiply the grape is to layer a cane of last season's growth; open a trench six inches deep, and lay down the cane in the bottom of the trench, using pegs to hold it in place. When the eyes start add a little soil, and as the shoots grow, gradually fill up the trench. In the fall each shoot will be a good vine.

Grapes in plenty should be found on every farm. Barns, sheds, and other buildings will afford support for the vines. Plant some good sorts this spring wherever there is a place.—*American Agriculturist for March.*

The Cost of Stopping a Train of Cars.

The cost of stopping a train of cars, says the Hartford *Courant*, is being guessed at by experts just now in a very interesting way. And it is something worth the inquiry of railroad men, especially in Connecticut, where, besides stations, there are so many drawbridges at which the safety of the traveling public demand full stops. Estimates of the cost have ranged from one-quarter of a cent up to two dollars for stopping an ordinary passenger train. The small figure represented only the estimated loss of metal by applying the brake to the wheel. Some of the real considerations that go to make up the cost of a stop are the coal burned while the train is standing still, and in order to resume the former rate of speed—this the Pennsylvania Railroad people put at twelve to fifteen cents; then there are the wages of all the persons on the train, who, while the train slows down and stops, are paid as if the train were running. This is insignificant in the case of one person, but it amounts to something when the whole train force is considered; besides this there is the wear of rails. A rail lasts only a third as long where trains come to a stop on it as when merely run over. This is the result of the action of the brakes. Then, too, more accidents occur to engines, to wheels and to axles in coming to a stop or in starting again than with running right along.

An Exception.

"No," said the teacher of the third division in the intermediate school, "you cannot add together units which are not of the same class or degree. For instance, you cannot add together four apples and six peaches, for the result would be neither ten apples nor ten peaches. Nor can you add together three horses and two men, for the result would still be the same number of each, and not five horses or five men."

"Well," said the smart boy of the class, who, somehow, in spite of his shrewdness, generally got nothing but low marks, "you can add together one hundred horses and one hundred men, anyhow."

"Ah, can you, indeed?" responded the teacher, sarcastically. "Will you, then, tell us the result of such an effort?"

"It will be one company of cavalry," responded the smart boy, and the teacher had for once to admit that there might be an exception to the rule.

What it was Good For. — A correspondent in Cape Cod referring to the advice recently given by "Young Farmer" in a city paper as to planting pines on poor land, says that he owns about a hundred acres of land of which some was so poor that it yielded nothing but poverty weed. In 1858 he commenced planting pine seed, planting more or less for ten years, and now he has about eighteen acres of quite valuable woodland which was worthless before being thus planted.

THE HUMOROUS PAPERS.

A Few Clippings from them this Week.

A BOY'S ESSAY.

The following is from the essay of a bright Boston school-boy:

"Let us pause, this step once taken cannot be retraced." Why do not the men that lead a public life say this familiar saying in connection with the woman suffrage question? If woman suffrage is now granted, how can it ever be taken back? Some one says, why should it ever be given up? These are the reasons: 1. All women do not know how to vote, and the lower classes can be easily bribed, so that they will take a bribe to vote for a certain person, and yet on a bigger bribe will vote for some one else. 2. The more enthusiastic suffragists would want in time to be themselves women Governors, Presidents and officials. Are they equal to it? 3. It would in time ruin the country, and then you would want to abolish it. Woman Suffragist, I am a boy and represent a great class of boys. What that class wants is that our children's children's children to Doom's day children do not want the United States ruined by you. We wish to live in the republic in which we were born.

A CHINESE DINNER.

I found in Mulberry street, says a New York correspondent, the well-known cheap Chinese restaurant kept by the solemn, jovial Oriental whose name is Fun Mone. "Chinese dinner, seven cents," was the sign outside. "I'll eat it if it kills me," thought I, and I went in.

"One dinner," I said.

"Yip—alle light," F. M. answered.

I surreptitiously smelt of the butter. It seemed good. I tasted it. It was good. He brought a generous plate of roast beef, hot and reeking. "Good enough," I thought, and tackled it. He brought on a dish of beans—good beans. He brought coffee—prime Java. He brought boiled potatoes. "Beautiful," I thought. I slyly whistled in my napkin. I dispatched them. He brought me a small piece of pie and cheese; I hadn't expected that, really. I immediately entertained them. "S-e-v-e-n cents," I kept saying to myself. "Why need people go hungry?"

"How muchee?" I asked, gracefully falling into the Chinese language.

"Forty-eight cents."

"Forty-eight cents! Great Scott! You said seven cents."

"That'le for Chinaman. No goodee. Melican hungly. No muckee for seven cents."

WHEN GABRIEL SOUNDS HIS TRUMPET.

When de las' day's count's made out,
En Ole Gab'el makes his shout,
Dere's er-ringin' an' er-singin' frough de trumpet in his han',
Will yer step up ter de line,
Chile, ter find out whar yer gwine,
Widout shakin', widout quakin' like er solid little man?

Will yer trimble in de knees,
En feel wusser by degrees,
Heart er-sinkin', eyes er-blinkin' in er qu-u-ris sort er way?
Will yer try ter break en run,
En hab trouble for yer fun,
Ack'in' foolish, kickin' mulish, on de awful Judgment Day?

Ah, de dibbil's mighty quick,
He is soople en he's slick,
Full er fire, keen ez brier, and he's all time on de watch,
But de Lawd is good en true, honey,
En he will help yer frough,
Ef yer'll talk up, man, and walk up for de line en toe de notch. —*Texas Siftings.*

THE NEW MEMBER.

A Washington correspondent tells this story of real life in that city. A new member of the House went to the opera arrayed in a pair of No. 9 white kid gloves. He bought a libretto, which he spread out on his knees, and followed the singers with laborious pains. At the end of the first act he was perfectly delighted.

"If them fiddles would just stop scraping and let Patti sing straight along!" he explained in a loud whisper to the deaf Senator who sat next to him. "But every time she gets a fair start that there old man with the stick waves it round and round and looks at her so fierce that I believe she's afraid to keep on. But, Lord! wouldn't she be grand in some of them French song-and-dance operas! She ain't got a field for her powers in this here 'Semiramide.' See here," pointing to the programme, "she's Madame Patti. Now, where is Mr. Patti, I wonder?"

"Stays at home and takes care of the children, I suppose," growled a deaf Senator, deep in his own libretto.

HE COULDN'T UNDERSTAND IT.

"Are we on a down grade?" asked an impetuous passenger, gazing first at the conductor and then earnestly out of the window. "No, sir," replied the conductor, coldly. "This is a perfectly level track. There are no grades on this road." "That's curious," mumbled the passenger, opening the window and sticking his head out. "If anything," continued the coductor, exasperated by the man's conduct, "if anything, we are going at a slight incline." "That's wonderful!" exclaimed the passenger. "I thought it was remarkable if we were on a down grade, but under the circumstances it's miraculous!" "What is?" growled the conductor. "What are you talking about, anyhow?" "I simply can't understand how that cow should beat us going up hill, that's all," sighed the impetuous passenger, sinking back into his seat to figure it out.—*Drake's Magazine.*

CHEAP BLISS.

"I have made one human being happy to-day," said Fred Blanks to Bob Belt, an Austin lawyer.

"Did you send a barrel of flour to a poor widow?" asked Bob.

"No; my means do not allow me to be so extravagant, but I told an applicant for a position in the legislature that I knew he was going to get it."

"Well, that was one of those little courtesies that casts a ray of sunshine into the troubled life of a fellow traveler in this vale of tears, and which does not cost anything."

"The mischief it didn't cost anything! I borrowed two dollars from him on the strength of it."—*Texas Siftings.*

THE NEW INVENTION.

"What's your pa invented?" asked the grocer of the bad boy.

"Well, sir, pa has struck a fortune, if he can make the thing work. He has got an idea about coal stoves that will bring him in several million dollars, if he gets a royalty of $5 on every coal stove in the world. His idea is to have a coal stove on casters with the pipe made to telescope out and in, and rubber hose for one joint, so you can pull the hose all around the room and warm any particular place. Well, sir, to hear pa tell about it, you would think it would revolutionize the country, and maybe it will be when he gets it perfected, but he came near burning the house up, and scared us all half to death this morning, and burned his shirt off, and he is all covered with cotton and sweet oil, and he smiles like salad dressing. You see he had a pipe made and some casters put on our coal stove, and he tied a rope to the hearth of the stove, and had me put in some kindling wood and coal last night, so he could draw the stove up to the bed and light the fire without getting up.

"Ma told him he would put his foot in it, and he told her to let him run the stove business. He said it took a man with brains to run a patent right, and ma she pulled the clothes over her head and let pa do the fire act. She has been building the fires for twenty years, and thought she would let pa see how good it was. Well, pa pulled the stove to the bed and touched off the kindling-wood. I guess maybe I got a bundle of kindling-wood that the hired girl had put kerosene on, cause it blazed up awful and smoked, and the blaze bursted out the doors and windows of the stove, and pa yelled fire, and I jumped out of bed and rushed in and he was the scartest man you ever see, and you'd a died to see how he kicked when I threw a pail of water on his legs and put his shirt out. Ma did not get burned, but she was pretty wet, and she told pa she would pay $5 royalty on that stove and take the casters off and let it remain stationary. Pa says he will make it work if he burns the house down."—*Peck's Sun.*

The Census Report.

STATISTICS ABOUT THE AGES OF MALES AND FEMALES.

The statistics of the ages of the population as given by census report of 1880, are very interesting, and will probably surprise most readers. They are not aware, we imagine, that the largest number of inhabitants of the United States of a single age were those most important members of the family who had not yet completed their first year. Of these there were 1,447,983, while of men who had just reached 21, the total was only 998,964. The following table gives the totals at ages separated by five years:

Under 1 year	1,447,983	45 years	645,292
5 years	1,357,706	50 years	682,714
10 years	1,282,253	55 years	364,719
15 years	934,297	60 years	427,937
20 years	1,113,569	65 years	233,231
25 years	1,018,309	70 years	184,158
30 years	1,094,324	75 years	90,372
35 years	871,065	80 y'rs and over	221,076
40 years	922,610		

It will be seen that while the numbers above decrease pretty steadily as age advances by steps of ten years, there were more men and women of 40 years than of 35, and of 50 years than of 45, and the number of those who had reached 60 was over 63,000 more than the number who were 55. But the following table shows even more striking differences.

17 years	949,026	50 years	682,714
18 years	1,131,132	51 years	242,336
25 years	1,018,309	59 years	188,752
26 years	842,321	60 years	427,937
29 years	621,852	61 years	148,731
30 years	1,094,324	64 years	160,033
31 years	492,530	65 years	233,231
34 years	546,283	66 years	133,543
35 years	871,065	69 years	105,894
40 years	922,610	70 years	184,158
41 years	323,608	71 years	72,960
44 years	379,385	72 years	80,803
45 years	645,292	74 years	70,506
46 years	374,441	75 years	90,372
49 years	319,651		

We shall not attempt to make any deductions from these comparative figures, which, perhaps, can hardly be relied on implicitly. Even the honestest and most truthful people are not always to be trusted to give their age accurately, and more people are ignorant as to what their exact age is than is commonly supposed, we have no doubt. It is very remarkable that the number of individuals of 30, 40, 50, 60, and 70 is invariably much greater than the number one year younger or one year older.

Pruning.

In a recent French work on the philosophy of pruning, the following rule is given: "The system is based on the fact that, as wood is formed by descending sap alone, a wound made on a tree can only become covered with healthy new wood when its entire surface is brought into connection with the leaves by means of the layer of young and growing cells formed between the wood and the bark. To make this connection it is necessary to prune in such a manner that no portion of the amputated or dead branch shall be left on the trunk. The cut should always be made close to and perfectly even with the outline of the trunk, without regard to the wound thus made. This is the essential rule in all pruning, and on its observance the success of the operation depends."

Whipping.—In some of the factories in Toronto, Canada, young girls are whipped for disobedience and neglect of work, and a society of ladies has been formed for their protection.

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ASHLAND, N. H. ma26a

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Valuable Granite quarry near R. R. within [illegible] miles of Boston, [illegible] acre Farm, stock Tools, etc., near this city wood lots, Boarding Houses, Houses, etc., etc., for sale. Apply to
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HAIR DYE is the safest and best; acts instantaneously, producing the most natural shades of black or brown; does not stain the skin; easily applied. A standard preparation; favorite upon every well appointed toilet for lady or gentleman. Sold by all druggists and applied by all hair dressers. J. CRISTADORO, 95 William Street, New York

REBECCA DEANE'S
WEEKLY PRICE LIST.

1.	Granulated sugar,	10
2.	Brown sugar,	9
3.	Butter,	25
4.	Cheese,	17
5.	Eggs,	25
6.	Meal,	1 65
7.	Shorts, per 100 lbs.,	1 35
8.	Flour, best St. Louis,	6 50
9.	Beans, bush.,	3 00
10.	Cod fish, per lb.,	7
11.	Potatoes, bush.,	70
12.	Dried apple, per lb.,	05
13.	Lard,	16
14.	Pork,	14
15.	Maple sugar,	16
16.	Vinegar,	10
17.	Tea,	45 to 65
18.	Coffee, best Java,	30
19.	Soda,	08
20.	St. Johnsbury crackers	12
21.	Kerosene oil, gal.,	15
22.	Chicken, per lb.,	15
23.	Turkey,	15
24.	Old hen,	12 1-2
25.	Honey,	25

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BUTTER COLOR
A NEW DISCOVERY.
☞For several years we have furnished the Dairymen of America with an excellent artificial color for butter; so meritorious that it met with great success everywhere receiving the highest and only prizes at both International Dairy Fairs.
☞But by patient and scientific chemical research we have improved in several points, and now offer this new color as the best in the world.
It Will Not Color the Buttermilk. It Will Not Turn Rancid. It is the Strongest, Brightest and Cheapest Color Made.
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☞BEWARE of all imitations, and of all other oil colors, for they are liable to become rancid and spoil the butter.
☞If you cannot get the "improved" write us to know where and how to get it without extra expense.
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AGENTS Wanted [illegible] Books & Bibles [illegible]

CAMPTON.

Very cold weather during the week and "severely windy," much of the time. Mercury 23 to 30 below zero, Friday morning.

Nicholas Brown lost an ox a few days ago, occasioned by a strain by overloading and working in deep snows.

Mrs. Elizabeth Blaisdell dislocated a wrist a few days ago by falling on the ice.

Charles J. Pierce is very sick with the mumps.

The disease is quite prevalent in the East part of the town. C.

Friday 7 A. M. 30 degrees below zero.

Spring must be near as we heard one of our neighbors say, he had seen a house woodchuck out.

Mrs. Daniel O. Merrill and Miss Eva Boynton of Lake Village, formerly of Campton village, were in town this week.

Five feet of snow in the woods.

E. F. Emerson is doing good business with his new shingle mill.

One subject which cold weather don't freeze up is the "bridge question." J.

Ira Mitchell has moved to Mr. Glover's farm on Cook's hill.

Mr. F. A. Smith and family left town for Mass., on Tuesday last.

At the last meeting of the Band of Hope, officers were elected to fill the vacancies occasioned by the moving away of Mr. F. A. Smith's and H. O. Berry's families. Mrs. E. O. Batchelder, was elected superintendent; Mrs. Eva Avery, assistant superintendent; and Miss Mary Avery, librarian. The next meeting of the Ladies Circle will be with Mrs. John Hussey.

Mr. Harris Mitchell and wife of Malden, Mass., are in town visiting his father who is failing very fast.

Rev. James Nelson preached at the church with good acceptance last Sabbath. Rev. Charles Nelson will preach next Sabbath at the church, at 11 o'clock A. M. F.

Lizzie Dora, daughter of Leroy G. and Ermina A. Smith, died Feb. 25, after a short illness of only a little over a days duration of congestion of the lungs and brain. Her age was about 12 years, and she endeared herself to all by her bright affectionate manner. The funeral occurred two days later and was conducted by Rev. Mr. Knowles. Some fine floral gifts were made by Plymouth parties.

There is an article in the warrant for the annual meeting, to see if the town will vote to discontinue the road laid out by the Selectmen, Dec. 5, 1882. The building of this road would render it necessary to buy land and build a new road, and also an expensive bridge across the Pemigewasset river, when the truth is that Campton is already burdened with bridges over and above other towns, and has called upon the county for help which was not granted. The building of this road and bridge, would make an enormous tax which would cause considerable distress among the poorer class of tax payers in Campton. No man should be compelled to take bread and clothing from his family, in order to build costly bridges for the accommodation of a few men. TRUTH.

ASHLAND.

J. C. Smith has bought E. G. Clapp's farm. Clapp has bought the A. B. Shepard house occupied by Wm. Brethrick, and Brethrick has purchased the S. M. Smith place occupied by J. C. Smith. They are having a triangular move this week.

John Maynard- salesman for J. F. Draper & Co., started for the West Monday morning, and will be absent until about the middle of May.

Owen M. Roberts and wife left for Penn., Monday night, having spent the winter here.

J. C. Smith has been moving on to his newly purchased farm.

The Live Oak Division, S. of T., had a candy pull at the vestry hall, Monday evening.

The Ashland Division, S. of T., gave an oyster supper at their hall, Tuesday evening.

Town meeting next Tuesday.

Mrs. J. S. Wadleigh, has returned here.

All the highways leading out of the village are badly drifted.

William Brethrick has moved into his house that he lately purchased of S. M. Smith.

Mrs. Abigail Hutchins has returned to Maine.

Mrs. Ruth Dow has gone to Meredith Village, on a visit.

There will be a dance at the Town hall next Tuesday evening.

Wilbur Bailey and George Scribner, are at home on a vacation from the school at Tilton.

Enos H. Nudd who died in Centre Harbor, on the 6th inst. was formerly a member of Co. 3, 12th N. H. Vols., and served until the close of the war. He was a member of the O. W. Keyes Post, No. 35, G. A. R., who performed their duties through his sickness, and the last sad duties were in accordance with his request, for the Post buried him with G. A. R. honors on Thursday, March 8. His occupation was that of a mason and plasterer; he was well known in and about the neighboring towns. His age was about 60 years.

HOLDERNESS

Rev. B. F. Mudgett spoke at the True school house last Sabbath.

Remember the sing at B. B. Willoughby's Saturday evening, March 10th.

Geo. Tuttle died of softening of the brain, the 2nd inst. He has been failing a number of years.

Politics are quiet in our town. Much of the interest which used to be manifested, when our State and County officers were chosen in March, has abated and we think it is well that it is so, as men of all parties were too eager to win, which led to too much corruption. The hungry vote seller can not command such enormous prices for a single vote as he used to. B.

CENTRE HARBOR.

Lewis, second son of R. L. Coe, died of pneumonia Tuesday afternoon, aged seventeen years. He had been attending school in Meredith, came home last week Tuesday, being ill, took his bed Thursday and lived only five days. He was a favorite among his schoolmates, a member of the Sabbath school, the Young People's Club for Christian Endeavor and a seeker for a pure and holy life. This is the first removal by death, a period of twenty-three years. Neighbors and friends deeply sympathize with the afflicted family.

Willie Caverly and wife will not go back to Lowell, at present. Mr. C. finds the mountain air more favorable to health than the city.

Lena Emery, a member of Bradford Female Academy, is spending her vacation at home.

The Ladies' society are making arrangements to furnish the pews of the church with cushions.

Rev. C. B. Moody attended the installation of Mr. Willey, at Meredith.

The mercury stood 14 degrees below zero the 27th; this week Tuesday, 10 below. K.

WENTWORTH

Reuben Hobbs while at work in the woods was run over by a logging sled a few days ago, and very badly injured.

Sylvester Sanders dwelling house was burned last Friday morning. It caught on the roof and as there was no water handy, there was no possible means to save it. The goods were nearly all saved.

Fred Stanyan is gaining rapidly now and we are glad to know it.

Mrs. Alice Robbins is stopping for a few weeks with Willis Whitcher.

The remains of George W. Fowler, of Rumney, were brought to this place for interment on Tuesday.

William Tenney is at home for a few days. He goes to Ashland, to set up blacksmithing soon.

Some few weeks ago Mrs. William Richardson, was given up to die as it were. She had employed several physicians and her case was hopeless having a bad trouble with the heart and dropsical difficulty. Dr. F. A. Durkee commenced to treat her and the result was, last Friday she had become so strong that she started for Warren Summit, next day with her husband on the cars. She was heard from next day and says she is still gaining and the ride did her good. Long may she live.

Our singing school is about to close and we can all truly say it has been very interesting to us all, for which we owe many thanks to our very worthy instructor, Prof. D. A. French. He has spared no pains in his work and on Monday, this school was invited to meet with his school at Warren. We gladly accepted the invitation and we made arrangements with a good reliable driver, Charles Davis, to take his span and carry a load to Warren. He was prompt to the moment. A jollier set than we could not be found. We were furnished by the good people of Warren, all that hearts could wish and stomachs crave, and a glorious sing we had. An invitation was extended by us to them to return the same, and although the weather was not so fine, on Tuesday they visited us and a goodly number were out, afternoon and evening. Mr. A. Youngman was with us and rendered some very fine songs. All the music did much credit to the singers from both towns. May we all meet again in the same cause and often.

LINCOLN.

The snow remains five feet deep and the mercury finds a resting place below zero most of the time. So much snow, blow and cold were never before in one winter. Stern old Winter has reigned so long that it refuses to acknowledge the approach of spring.

We are sorry to learn that I. N. Hanson is sick with measles at New Hampton. He will doubtless come home as soon as able, thus being compelled to lose over half of this term of school. S. M. Hanson starts tomorrow, the 8th, for New Hampton to visit him.

We are glad to see A. S. Russell at home again. He has many interesting things to relate of his college life.

L. Colby received a diploma from the Medical College at Lewiston, Me. He talks of coming to Franconia to commence practice. We wish him all success.

D. O. Hanson and Dr. Russell chilled their ears and one big toe the other day while gunning.

Miss Affie Russell has concluded her labor at Cook's shop and is now stopping at R. Darling's, Woodstock.

Gumming is now the order of the day. Every boy large enough to use snowshoes may be seen equipped with gum bag, dipper and hatchet; and every little girl may be seen cleaning gum. One little girl of my acquaintance cleaned 12 pounds in five days. Do you know of one who has done better?

F. P. Clark went to Plymouth the other day.

Deacon Drew is getting quite smart again. The other day he walked a half mile over huge drifts, with a keen north west wind blowing at no slow pace, to visit a neighbor. After spending a few hours in friendly chat, he returned home on foot.

Mr. Beebe, an apple tree dealer, is stopping at S. M. Hanson's for a few days.

Town meeting is at hand. A. C. Colby and I. M. Hanson, the first and second selectmen will necessarily be absent.

S. Russell and his son caught two sables recently.

It is rumored by some of the neighbors at the south end of the town that their neighbors at the north end are killing deer. Knowing nothing about it I will simply quote "Why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, but considereth not the beam that is in thine own eye?" TEMPEST.

WOODSTOCK.

Five feet of snow on a level.

Miss Amy D. Sanborn is at home on a brief vacation.

Mrs. Eliza J. Blood will sell at public auction, March 14th, a lot of farming tools and household furniture.

B. M. B. Sellingham has bought I. H. Wyatt's place on Main street. Mr. Wyatt will move to Manchester.

N. R. Beebe has been in town selling the famous Bethel and Fameuse variety of apple trees.

E. M. Howland of Carroll, formerly of this town has had two of his fingers crushed off. ALPHEUS.

WEST RUMNEY.

There is no use in speaking of the weather for I wish Venner had let the weather alone. I guess he has more than he can manage this winter, for we have four kinds in twentyfour hours.

Mr. George W. Simpson, Jr. is quite sick with congestion of the liver.

Mr. Oren Downing cut off two of his toes this week while cutting wood. He is under the care of Dr. O. L. Corliss.

RUMNEY.

Charles Pease's dwelling house and outbuildings were burned Friday night, March 9th. Loss two thousand dollars. Insured for sixteen hundred.

WARREN.

Clear and 24 below zero, Friday morning. At East Haverhill, 26 below. At Woodsville, 25 below.

A valuable ox was killed on Carr Mountain, belonging to Mr. Ordway, who is logging for the Winnepesaukee Pulp Company.

Parties who have pictures to be framed are reminded that they can have the work done at Coburn's bookstore in Museum building, Manchester, and that it will be perfectly satisfactory as to quality and price. Mr. Coburn keeps a large stock of frames and framing material, and employs experienced workmen. jesatfmar8

To any one (who can fill the bill), in want of a salaried situation with an established firm, we call attention to the advertisement of R. G. Chase & Co., headed "live men," in another column. jesa26tmar12

DIED.

In Centre Harbor, of pneumonia, Enos H. Nudd, aged 60 years.

In South Wentworth, Feb. 28, Mr. John Ellsworth, Jr.

In Campton, Feb. 25, of congestion of lungs, and brain, Lizzie Dora, only daughter of Leroy G. and Ermina A. Smith, aged 11 years, 6 months, 24 days.

MEREDITH.

Our town warrant is 4 feet long.

J. L. Russell's house is done.

J. A. Lang's shop is shut down.

There are 562 names on the check list.

Fred Lang of Michigan has been here.

A lodge of Good Templars is talked of at the Centre.

Our town debt is only a little over $3 000.

Dr. Bartlett has returned from his long western trip.

Our musical associations now number over 30 members.

Asa McIntire has been visiting a sick sister in Maine.

Hodgson's mill will soon be running at its full capacity.

The four Maloon girls have been ill with the scarlet fever.

Wadleigh's new four inch steam whistle is audible a long distance.

Mrs. L. C. McKinstrey's lectures have closed having been very successful.

The paper is late this issue on account of printing numerous town reports.

C. D. Maloon lately sawed off a finger while working in Lang's piano shop.

Wadleigh's engine has been brought back from Newmarket where it has been repaired.

Rev G. H. Pinkham's son is sick and has returned home from school at New Hampton.

Mrs. Sanborn, living at East Tilton and sister of Dr. Mason has lately been visiting here.

The ladies of the Freewill Baptist Society will give their usual Town Meeting dinner in their chapel, on Tuesday.

Hon. Joseph Kidder's lecture has been indefinitely postponed on account of the hard weather of last Wednesday evening.

Some of the new five cents pieces have been received at the bank here and there is a limited number in circulation about here.

Mr. Haley closed the school so that all might attend who wished the funeral of their late classmate, Lewis Coe of Centre Harbor.

John James, lately injured in the eye by a piece of lumber in Lang's shop, has been consulting occulists in Boston with little success as he will probably lose the eye.

Grand Calico Apron and Necktie Ball, in the Town Hall, on Wednesday evening, music furnished by Dustin's Orchestra, eight pieces. Admission to the floor 50cts., gallery 10 cents. Concert at 7.30, followed by dancing an hour later. Supper at the Meredith House.

A. K. Veasie had a narrow escape from fire March 1st. A thimble in the chimney in his sitting room had been papered over and a picture hung over that. Mr. Veasie went into the room and found it filling with smoke. The picture back was burned and the paper burned off behind that. The thimble got full of soot and caught fire.

The numerous horses kept in the large barn at the late H. P. Maiden farm are driven to water over the bridge across the railroad track to Baker's river, about a quarter of a mile distant. Moses Sargent's animals drink through the ice under the P. V. R. R. bridge over Baker's river and various other similar cases are frequent about here in consequence of a scarcity of water.

A Stock company consisting of H. W. Boardman of Lowell, T. P. Cheney and Hiram Hodgdon of Ashland, R. B. Clark of Boston, R. H. Carter of Laconia, and Samuel Hodgson, have purchased the entire interest of the firm of W. H. Abel & Co., the patents of Walter Aiken of Franklin, and with their large facilities at Laconia, and a capital of $100,000, are prepared to make either machine as the trade demands. They have also nearly completed a new mill at St Hyacinth, Canada, which will soon be in full operation.

The annual school meeting in district No. 3, took place in the scool building, Tuesday evening. Mr. Geo. K. James was chosen moderator and G. S. Roberts, clerk. Messrs. S. W. Rollins and J. L. Prescott were chosen for the three years term, Mr. A. S. Clough [illegible] the unexpired term of Gt. M. Burleigh, deceased, and Mrs. N. H. Carey the unexpired term of Miss Sadie M. Noyes, resigned; $300. was raised for school funds, to be added to the appropriation by the town; $100. was voted for repairs, in addition to $20.00. left over from last year.

The Cantata, Esther, which has been in preparation the present winter, under the direction of Mr. D. C. Dickinson of Boston, will be presented to the public in the Town Hall, on Thursday evening, the 15th inst., with a chorus of seventy five voices. Elegant costumes from Boston have been engaged for the occasion, and music will be furnished by Mr. C. H. Colby, cornetist, assisted by an able accompanist. Every seat in the hall is to be reserved at 25 cents per ticket, which will be sold at Mason's drug store in this place, Johnson's book store in Laconia, post offices in Lake Village and Ashland, and at the store of R. Fellows in Centre Harbor. Doors open at 6:30; opening chorus at 7:30.

At the ecclesiastical council held at Meredith Village, Feb. 28th to ordain and install Mr. John E. Willey, pastor and teacher of the Congregational church, Rev. H. P. Peck was scribe and gave the charge to the pastor, Rev. Q. Blakely was moderator and offered the ordaining prayer and gave the address to the people, Rev. C. A. G. Thurston preached the sermon, Rev. C. B. Moody gave the right hand, Rev. T. M. Darling offered the concluding prayer. The new pastor is cordially welcomed by a loving people and enters with encouraging prospects upon the field that Rev. G. I. Bard so faithfully cultivated the last twelve years.

THORNTON.

When you are in Plymouth next time don't forget your pocket book.

REMEMBER ME.

FRANK LESLIE'S SUNDAY MAGAZINE

The April number contains even more than the usual attractive features. The Rev. Moses D. Hoge contributes "What is Presbyterianism?" being No. IV. of "Religious Denominations in the United States"; the editor, Dr. Talmage, has a characteristic article, "Mending the Bible"; Edwin DeLeon continues those deeply interesting papers, "The American Pilgrim in Palestine," etc., etc. There are serial and short stories, a large number of very excellent sketches, some admirably written essays, a sermon by Dr. Talmage, "Homesickness," several poems of great merit; a record of important events, Personal Notes and Comments, Editorial Comments, Obituary Notices, etc. The miscellany is most comprehensive, entertaining and instructive; the number, in fact, overflows with good things, and abounds with illustrations. The price is only 25 cents a copy, or $3 a year, postpaid. Address, Mrs. Frank Leslie, Publisher, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

The May number will contain the first of a series of papers by Lieutenant Fred Schwatka, the Arctic explorer, entitled, "Among the Natives of the North." jlt

The stylographic pen is one of the necessaries of our modern civilization. If Hood's song had been "Dip, dip, dip," instead of "Stitch, stitch, stitch," it would have lost its text at the hands of Mr. Livermore who has given his age this perfection of pen, pen holder, and case, and ink, all in one, handsome, and always at hand and ready for use. The inventor has put some new improvements into it, and now what remains but for every scribe and letter writer to find it on his desk. Ink, filler and cleaner, all go with it. And to crown all, the price has been reduced to $2. Send that amount to the sole agent, Mr. Louis E. Dunlap, 290 Washington St., Boston, Mass., and the return mail will bring you this most perfect pen.—Contributor, Boston, Mass.

SCHOOLS, SCHOOL MEETINGS, &C.

The annual school meeting should be warned by the prudential committee between the 1st Tuesday in January and the 2nd Tuesday in March. The meeting must be held on or before the last day of March. There must be 14 days between the day of posting the warrant and the day of meeting.

If the prudential committee neglects to issue his warrant for the meeting between the days specified, a justice, upon application of 3 or more voters shall call a meeting.

If no meeting is held before the last day of March, or in case the officers are not chosen by the 20th of April, vacancies shall be deemed to exist in the offices of the district. A meeting held in March may be adjourned from time to time until the 20th of April.

Whenever a vacancy occurs for any cause in any office of a school district, the Selectmen upon application of one or more voters in such district shall fill such vacancies.

No teacher is entitled by law to his wages until he has produced a certificate of qualification from the School Committee, and also a certificate of having returned his register.

The teacher's right to control and discipline scholars is the same as parents, and extends from the time the scholar leaves home for school until he returns home again. He has a right to use force to maintain his authority and to call on others to assist him.

A school taught by one who is not approved by the School Committee is only a private school.

Every boy and girl of school age in N. H. is entitled to school privileges, and no one can deprive him or her of this privilege, except the School Committee of the town, and he only for cause.

Parents who have children to manage at home are quite as likely to sympathize with the teacher in his arduous work, as those who have no children, and they just as good a right to find fault with the teacher and scholars and in one way and another hinder the success of the school as those who have no children.

OBSERVER.

Wanted to hire $500., by mortgage on a light manufacturing establishment insured for 3,000, worth considerably more doing a good, increasing business. An excellent chance for investment as good interest will be paid. Box 249, Plymouth, N. H. jesatfmar12

The sum of 25 cts. cash, or more, will be paid to any person in any town for each account of fire, accident or other important item that concerns life or property, if sent immediately by mail, telephone or telegraph, (the former preferable when ever posible because cheaper) to Box 249, Plymouth, N. H. jesatfnov23

A day's journey was 33 1-5 miles.

Perhaps no medicine is so universally required as a good cathartic. Swayne's Pills are prepared expressly to meet this necessity being composed of purely vegetable ingredients of which podophyllin or mandrake, sarsaparilla, yellow dock and other concentrated juices enter largely into their composition; the whole strength of which is extracted on an entirely new principle. They are mild in their operation and are truly a valuable aperient and anti-bilious medicine. They stimulate the liver to healthy action, cleanse the stomach and bowels of all impurities. Curing sick and nervous headache, dyspepsia or indigestion, biliousness, fevers, drowsiness, colds, aching pains, aches, slight chills, with flashes of heat and female irregularities. For a bilious and costive habit, no medicine is so prompt and effectual. Mailed on receipt of price (in postage stamps) 25 cents, or five boxes for $1. Address Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia, Pa. Ask your druggist for them. lesa ly jan25

Printing was discovered in 1440.

THE CHICAGO WORLD.
W. L. Allen, Managing Editor; Charles Barker Bradford, Dramatic Ed; Lewis J. Allen, Society Editor; [illegible] Williams, Business Agent; Wm. Harmeyer, Business Manager. R. V. Kennedy, City Editor; Mrs. M. E. Deans, Society Reporter; W. Farnham, Traveling Correspond't. Devoted to art, society, music, sport and the drama. Overflowing with wit, prose, poetry and the choicest of literature.
Having the Largest Circulation of any Literary Journal published West of New York. Circulated throughout the Known World; 30,000 to 50,000 every Week. Country Edition, every Friday. City Edition every Saturday All Advertisements appear in both Editions. 38 & 40 Dearborn Street. jesa3mjaui

John Brown was hung in 1859

The Mormons settled in Utah in 1847.

The Corn Law was abolished in 1846.

Good Advice.
You will prevent and cure the greater part of ills that afflict mankind in this or any section, if you keep your stomach, liver and kidneys in perfect working order. There is no medicine known that does this as surely as Parker's Ginger Tonic. It will keep your blood rich and pure, and give you good health at little cost. See other column. jslmmar1

Long Parliament was dissolved in 1653.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.
Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup For Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup For Children Teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. jesalyfeb14.

Wants Dr. Palmer Back.

A correspondent and reader of the JOURNAL writing from Meredith, this week says: "I am sorry to have to record that our favorite physician, Dr. Haven Palmer has left us to form a new constituency in your section. What is our loss will certainly soon prove your gain, for that he acquired the confidence and esteem of all who had occasion to call upon him is a fact well known here, and will soon be demonstrated to those who are fortunate enough to be able to avail themselves of his skill and experience when occasion requires."

YOU PUT blinders on a horse, so that he can see scarcely anything that is going on about him, and then blame him for trembling and jumping and starting to run at every little noise. You forget how frightened you were when with blinded eyes, you were initiated into the awful mysteries of the High Mightiful Lodge of Unbiassed and Superincumbent Chinwaggers. And why shouldn't a horse be frightened as easily as a donkey?

WANTED TEACHERS! $100 PER MONTH
Steady employment during spring and summer. Address J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. 1itfeb8

The Commander-in-Chief
of the Grand Army of the Republic, Major George S. Merrill. Few remedies are better known in this vicinity than Sulphur Bitters; their sale has been very general throughout this section, and the number of reliable and well attested cases of beneficial results and recovery by their use, is large and beyond dispute. 12tmar1

HAPPY BABY
SOOTHING SYRUP
160,137 Bottles Used
by the mothers of the United States during the last six months.
The "Happy Baby" is the only Soothing Syrup in the world which contains no opiates or stimulating drugs, and can be used by mothers with perfect safety for children while Teething, or troubled with Croup, Dysentery, Diarrhea, &c., &c. It quiets the nerves and gives the child that natural sleep which promotes the health of both mother and child. If your druggist does not keep it, have him get it where he gets his medicines, and do not take anything else.
☞Prepared by WOMEN'S MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Buffalo, N. Y., and sold by Druggists. PRICE, 25 CENTS.
☞For Sale by GEO. C. GOODWIN & Co., Boston, Mass.

—Notwithstanding the dull season which always follows immediately upon the holidays' Coburns bookstore in Museum building, Manchester, is doing a thriving trade, owing to the large and the reputation for low prices enjoyed by this store. jesafeb8

A item was 1-2 cent.

A new White Sewing Machine, No. 8, four drawers, fall leaf, with all the attachments, Catalogue price, $55.00, may be obtained at this office for $25.00, cash. jesatffeb8

A gerah was 2 cents.

A New Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, regular price of which is $12.00, may be obtained through this office for only $10.00. Call at once and secure the bargain. jesatffeb8

Washington Territory was organized in 1853.

Save Your Pictures.
By having them framed at the best and cheapest place in the city, E. R. Coburn & Co., 740 Elm, St. the old reliable firm. Frames to order, wholesale and retail, from the cheapest to the best carved or gilded. jesatffeb14

Thomas Moore was born in 1779.

THE SAFEST WAY.
The safest and surest way to restore the youthful color of the hair is furnished by Parker's Hair Balsam, which is deservedly popular from its superior cleanliness. jsmar11m

The Atlantic cable was laid in 1866

Why Welcome.
What makes Floreston Cologne welcome on every lady's toilet table, is its lasting fragrance and rich, flowery odor. jelmar1

A shekel was about 50 cents.

How She Saved Her Darling.
"I shall not feel so nervous again about baby's teething," writes a grateful mother. "We almost lost our darling from cholera infantum, but happily heard of Parker's Ginger Tonic in time. A few spoonfuls soon cured baby, and an occasional dose keeps us in good health."—Brooklyn Mother. jsmar11m

The Valteline massacre occurred in 1620.

Every year adds to the testimonials of those cured of Heart Disease by Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator. One patient said "the first dose helped me, and I knew I was sure to be cured by it." You cannot make a mistake by using it; it grows in favor each year. Pamphlet free of F. E. Ingalls, Concord, N. H. Price $1.00 per bottle. For sale by druggists. jesalmmar1

The treaty with Japan was in 1854.

FOR SALE,—An entirely new Singer machine, at a very low price. Call at his office. jesatf

Brazil abolishedslavery in 1871.

Any person sending 5 new subscribers to this paper shall receive a copy free. peaajesatffeb1

Lincoln delivered his first speech in 1848.

Wanted to hire a horse and carriage for the keeping. C. H. Kimball, Plymouth, N. H. jsatfnov23

Selkirk was exiled in 1704.

The Small
sum of fifty cents invested in a trial bottle of Topliff's Syrup of Tar will convince you of the wonderful curative powers of the medicine for the throat and lung troubles. jesalt

A cubit is 22 inches nearly.

Under the head of "Respectable Law Breakers," the Standard Bearer, issued semi-monthly by the School of Practice, Fishersville, publishes a list of Concord liquor-sellers, and owners of buildings wherein liquor is sold and the law relating. The paper is out-spoken and aggressive on the temperance question. jsealt

A firkin was 7 pints.

It is the general opinion of our most intelligent and reliable farmers that the old standard fertilizer, Bradley's Phosphate, is the best and most economical fertilizer in use. It is always uniform in quality and condition, and gives better satisfaction on all crops than any other fertilizer that has ever been introduced into New England.
Charles H. Hayes, of Portsmouth, N. H., gives his experience and opinion thus:—
"I have used Bradley's Phosphate but one year, but I must say it has given me better satisfaction than any other brand I have ever tried, and I have used them by the carload and know whereof I speak.
I find in conversation with leading farmers about here that Bradley's Phosphate is giving general satisfaction."
M. C. Huckins, of Plymouth, is also of the same mind. He writes:—
"I have used Bradley's Phosphate for the past fifteen years, and have also used other kinds by the side of it, as an experiment, and I know from investigation and experience, that Bradley's is by far the best in the market."
And Isaac McCausland, of Campton, says.—
"I have used Bradley's Phosphate for several years. I have also used and experimented with most of the other brands in the market and I am most decidedly convinced that Bradley's is vastly superior to any other." Jelt

I CURE FITS!
When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.
Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

New Hampshire Conference Seminary
—AND—
Female College,
TILTON, N. H.
The pupils of this institution have ample opportunity to select from several different courses of study. The number of classes is so large that those not in regular courses cannot fail to find accommodation in such studies as they desire. Pupils have the advantage of instruction by a Specialist in Each Important Department.
Spring Term begins March 21. Pupils admitted at any time. For board, rooms for self boarding, or any information, address
REV. S. E. QUIMBY, A. M., Principal.
jesaltmar8

DON'T
Fail to use ALABASTINE for renovating your Walls and Ceilings. It is rapidly superceding all other finish. For durability, beauty and economy, it is without an equal, and can be applied by anyone. If not for sale in your neighborhood, send to AVERILL PAINT CO., 39 Pearl St., Boston, Mass.

LIVE MEN WANTED.
We want 25 more Traveling Salesmen, and to the right ones we can give steady employment and good pay. Must come WELL recommended. A knowledge of the business not necessary. We can teach you.
R. C. CHASE & CO.,
Nurserymen,
8 Pemberton Square, Boston, Mass.
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PHOTOGRAPH
OF A
DANVERS ONION.
SEED GROWN BY BUXTON.

FOR SALE ONLY BY US.
We are pleased to notify our customers and the public that we have secured the sale of the
ENTIRE 1882 CROP OF YELLOW GLOBE DANVER' ONION SEED,
GROWN BY DANIEL BUXTON, J., OF PEABODY, MASS.
Price 50 cts. per 1-4 lb.; $1.00 per 1-2 lb.; $1.75 per lb. Add at rate of 16 cents per pound if ordered by mail.
SEND YOUR ADDRESS ON A POSTAL CARD FOR OUR
ILLUSTRATED GARDENERS' GUIDE.
Sent Free. Full description of E. E. Elm's Corn, and more about Onion Seed. Send for it.
NOVELTIES IN SEEDS, POTATOES, SMALL FRUITS, &C.
11 PLOWS, WORTH $165, TO BE GIVEN AWAY.
PARKER & GANNETT,
TOOLS, SEEDS, PLANTS AND WOODEN WARE.
49 North Market St., Boston. 335 Main St., Springfield, Mass.
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THE AMERICAN PEERLESS DICTIONARY AND Information FOR Everybody.
A BOOK THAT SHOULD BE IN EVERY HOUSE.
OVER 50,000 WORDS.
542 PAGES.
THE AMERICAN PEERLESS ILLUSTRATED DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND GENERAL INFORMATION FOR EVERYBODY
H. C. WILKINSON & CO.
JOHN SMITH
After years of labor, and the expenditure of a large sum of money to writers and compilers, we are now ready to offer THE MOST USEFUL BOOK IN THE WORLD! The press, teachers, and professional people throughout the country pronounce it to be the BOOK OF BOOKS. It contains upwards of 50,000 WORDS, with their definition and pronunciation, according to Webster and other recognized authorities; a large number of additional words and definitions in general use, NOT TO BE FOUND IN ANY OTHER DICTIONARY; a large collection of Words, Phrases, Proverbs and Quotations from the Greek, Latin and Modern Languages; a list of Abbreviations used in ART, SCIENCE AND LITERATURE. Population of Towns and Cities in the United States, and other interesting statistics taken from the census reports of 1880. Insolvent, Assignment and Homestead Laws; American Wars; the Dominion of Canada; History of the United States from its discovery to the inauguration of Chester A. Arthur as President, and hundreds of other items of interest are to be found within the covers of this ENCYCLOPEDIA OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE. It contains a mine of information for everybody. This book is handsomely bound in cloth, and embossed in GOLD, containing 542 PAGES PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED. We propose to send you one of these valuable books, by mail, all shipping charges prepaid, to any address, on receipt of only ONE DOLLAR, provided THIS ADVERTISEMENT ACCOMPANIES YOUR ORDER, and that you agree to exhibit it to your friends after receiving it. We further agree, that when you order you will send us the NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF FIVE PERSONS in your neighborhood, whom you think would be pleased to receive one of our mammoth Catalogues free, we will HANDSOMELY EMBOSS YOUR NAME IN GOLD ON THE COVER OF THE BOOK (as shown in engraving where John Smith's name is). No other reliable firm ever made so handsome an offer as the above. A more APPROPRIATE PRESENT could not be made to any friend, either lady or gentleman than this book. Order as soon as you can and avoid the great rush. IN ORDERING, STATE NAME YOU WISH ON COVER. What more appropriate present could you make a friend than this useful book, with their NAME ON THE COVER IN GOLD! AGENTS can make, in their own location, from $3 to $5 an evening, or $40 to $75 a week, if they devote their whole time to selling our goods. Send your name and address on a postal card for our confidential terms and 32 page Catalogue full of articles you want and can sell. DON'T ENGAGE ELSEWHERE UNTIL YOU HEAR FROM US. Address,
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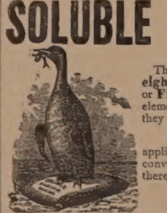
YOUR NAME EMBOSSED ON THE COVER IN GOLD FREE.

Dr. GAGE,
PHENIX HOTEL, Concord,
Every Saturday, No. 70 Union Place, New York City, every Monday and will make ONE VISIT ONLY to the following places:
Laconia House, Tuesday, March 6.
Ashland House, Wednesday, March 7.
Plymouth, Little's Hotel, Thursday, March 8.
Franklin Falls, Young's Hotel, Friday, March 9.



SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO.
ANNUAL SALES, 50,000 TONS.
This old and reliable Fertilizer, which has been on the market for eighteen years, is unsurpassed for use on Farm, Garden, Lawn, or Flower Bed. It is a complete manure, rich in all the necessary elements. The Farmer who plants his crops, looking to the money they will return, finds that every dollar's worth of
SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO
applied to the soil, repays its cost many times over. Try it, and be convinced. Pamphlets, with testimonials, etc., forwarded free. If there is no local agent in your vicinity, address
GLIDDEN & CURTIS,
Gen'l Selling Agents, Boston, Mass.
P. Fox, Agent, at Plymouth, N. H. j13t feb16
Also, for sale by O. S. Gleason, Warren, N. H.; J. L. Bell, Haverhill, N. H.; A. E. Hayward, No. Haverhill, N. H.; L. Clough, Ashland, N. H.; N. B. Whitten, Holderness, N. H.

Rupture
Relieved and cured by Dr. J. A. SHERMAN'S method, without regard to age or duration of the affliction, or the injury trusses inflict, or hindrances from labor, and with security from strangulation—of which, according to statistics, not less than 30,000 died during the past year. No one is safe who has a rupture and depends upon a truss; both are a physical and mental tax; bring on kidney, bladder and other organic diseases, which affect general health more than age or labor, besides affecting manhood and destroying all incentives to social pleasure.
Patients from abroad can receive treatment and leave for home same day. Dr. Sherman's book, with photographic likeness of bad cases, before and after cure, and indorsements by Physicians, Merchants, Farmers and others who have been cured, mailed for 10c. Principal office, 251 Broadway, N. Y.; days of consultation each week, Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays. Branch office, 43 Milk St., Boston;—Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays. 14tfeb21

MAKE HENS LAY An English Veterinary surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, 1 teaspoonful to 1 pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter-stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

My Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1883 will be sent FREE to all who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it. All seed sent from my establishment warranted to be both fresh and true to name, so far, that should it prove otherwise, I agree to refill the order gratis. My collection of vegetable seed is one of the most extensive to be found in any American catalogue, and a large part of it is of my own growing. As the original introducer of Early Ohio and Burbank Potatoes, Marblehead Early Corn, the Hubbard Squash, Marblehead Cabbage, Phinney's Melon, and a score of other new Vegetables, I invite the patronage of the public. In the gardens and on the farms of those who plant my seed will be found my best advertisement. James J. H. Gregory, Marblehead, Mass.

KIDNEY-WORT
THE GREAT CURE
FOR
RHEUMATISM
As it is for all the painful diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.
It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.
THOUSANDS OF CASES
of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in short time
PERFECTLY CURED.
PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
Dry can be sent by mail.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt.
Acts at the Same Time on
Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.
KIDNEY-WORT

1,000,000 Acres
Choice Lands
In the Great Wheat Belt. For sale by the WINONA & ST. PETER R. R. CO. at $3 to $6 per Acre, on easy terms, at low interest. Lowest fare and freight. Fare refunded to purchasers. A climate unsurpassed for healthfulness. The best market facilities. Guide and Maps giving full information FREE. Address CHAS. E. SIMMONS, Land Commissioner of Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co., Chicago, Illinois. Mention this paper.
IN MINNESOTA & DAKOTA

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD,

And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

DIPHTHERIA

CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will instantaneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (For Internal and External Use). CURES Neuralgia, Influenza, Sore Lungs, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Diarrhoea, Chronic Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, Diseases of the Spine and Lame Back. Sold everywhere. Send for pamphlet to I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

MAKE HENS LAY

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, 1 teasp'nful to 1 pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter-stamps. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

For Sale by H. F. WYATT, Town Hall Drug Store, Plymouth, N. H.

TRADE MARK

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S

Indian Blood Syrup

Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. *Millions* testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases, and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN.

Guaranteed to cure Dyspepsia.

AGENTS WANTED.

Laboratory 77 W. 3d St., New York City. Druggists sell it.

KEENE, Cheshire Co., N. H.

Dr. Clark Johnson:—

The use of your reliable Indian Blood Syrup has cured me of a severe pain in my side. I advise suffering humanity to give it a trial.

eolyjan24

S. KENNA.

VISIT

C. M. Boynton's

[SIGN OF THE BIG HAND]

NEW DRY GOODS HOUSE!

NO 29 CENTRAL BLOCK

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE DEPOT STREET,

CONCORD, - - - - - - N. H.

SAMPLES AND GOODS BY MAIL. New Goods received daily. He is prepared to sell Dry Goods upon the most favorable terms, and at the LOWEST PRICES of the Day.

HIGGINS & PATTEN

Desire to turn as much of their large stock as possible into cash before the expiration of the next thirty days, and will make such prices as will enable all cash buyers to say:

Higgins & Patten's is the Place to buy

FURNITURE.

The place is No. 122 North Main street, opposite State House.

CONCORD, N. H.

jesa5mjan24

PLYMOUTH.

Henry Arris has returned.

Frank Getchell has lately been here.

Read Burrows' new announcements.

Mrs. Q. H. Shinn has lately been quite ill.

F. E. Bledgett has lately been away on a visit.

Mrs. S. C. Webster has lately been to Newbury, Vt.

Handsome Easter cards at Belle B. Leighton's.

Miss Nellie Milligan has been afflicted with sore eyes.

The northern lights have been quite brilliant of late.

Jonathan Chase and family will soon move to Lebanon.

Mrs. Ralph Arme has been visiting friends in Campton.

Communion at the Congregational church last Sabbath.

Burrows' is the place to get the tin necessary for sugaring.

The drifting snow of Wednesday made several of the trains late.

Colds are quite numerous now in consequence of the weather.

F. C. Blodgett and family have returned to Jeffersonville, Mass.

Annual school meeting next Friday night at the Normal building.

E. J. Davis of Bath has lately become night baggage master at the depot.

Rev. Q. H. Shinn is soon to give a lecture before the G. A. R. post here.

Mrs. John Mason entertained the Methodist Aid society Wednesday.

The passenger depot and railroad office are now connected by telephone.

The annual Congregational society meeting occurs Wednesday, March 14, at 2 p. m.

Our sidewalks were very slippery during the past week and needed some sand or ashes.

Letters received at the office are now stamped on under side to show the time of arival.

It was nearly 30 degrees below here, Friday morning, the coldest of the season.

The missionary society of the Congregational church met with Mrs. Leverett Tuesday.

The Universalist sociable at H. S. Chase's Tuesday night was well attended and enjoyed.

Rev. Joseph Kidder, will preach for Rev. Mr. Shinn tomorrow. Mr. S. goes to Haverhill.

Lewis and Frank Evans have gone to work on a new railroad now building, near Sheldon, Vermont.

Sabbath school was omitted at the Congregational church last Sunday on account of communion.

E. K. Smith has the nucleus for a good herd of Jersey cattle, the result of a small beginning a short time ago.

Republican caucus next Monday evening at the Town Hall. Democratic the same evening in the Court House.

The ladies of the Congregational society, will give a supper at their vestry next Friday evening. Supper 10 cents.

S. A. Goodhue has lately added a new stock of leather and all in want of good boot and shoe repairing should give him a call,

The sidewalk by the stone bank wall on upper Main street has been shoveled out after having been closed to travel for several weeks.

A night freight train was lately caught in a drift above here and it required several engines to extricate it, a few cars at a time.

F. C. Green is still unable to labor on account of his late railroad accident, which appeared trifling at first. He is yet at Lincoln, Nebraska.

Mr. Charles W. Pease, dislocated one finger and broke a bone in one hand, while tying cattle in the barn of Mr. Whipple, the first of the week.

Union temperance services at the Methodist vestry Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. Hon. Joseph Kidder of Manchester will address the meeting.

The Montreal night express down due here a little past 3 Thursday morning did not arrive until about that hour in the afternoon, on account of the drifting snow.

Senator Blair of this place and Hon. Ossian Ray of Lancaster have our thanks for the gift of numerous recent Congressional documents, many of which are quite valuable.

On account of the heat within circular holes have been made upward through the dense, deep snow from the opening to several sewers. Particularly is that the case near the Methodist parsonage.

The ladies of the Universalist Aid Society will serve an election dinner at the G. A. R. hall next Tuesday from 11.30 to 2 p. m. Dinner 25 cents. Everybody come, Business men and their wives invited, as well as voters.

Mathew H. Calvert has been engaged by the Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, to deliver his lecture "Life on the Ocean Wave," in the theatre of that institution before the officers, attendants and friends on Tuesday evening next.

The Montreal day express down due here about 5 oclock Wednesday afternoon did not arive until about mid-night, a part of the delay being caused by getting stuck in the snow in Rumney. Two locomotives went up from here about 10 o'clock to help it through.

AUCTION.—Will be sold at public auction at the store formerly occupied by J. T. Cutter, Plymouth, N. H., commencing Wednesday, March 14th and continue through the week, every afternoon and evening, a large stock of bankrupt goods, consisting of crockery and glass ware of all descriptions, clocks, watches and silver ware, yankee notions, pocket and table cutlery and a variety of fancy goods. Sale positive.

T. J. PRATT, Licensed Auctioneer.

Great annual Auction Sale of oxen at East Haverhill, on Thursday, March 22, at 12 o'clock, W. R. Park will sell to the highest bidder, 30 yoke Nice Young Oxen! The oxen were all carefully selected by W. R. Park and J. Johnson, of Bradford, Vt., from farmers in New Hampshire and Vermont. They are a very desirable lot all though, there being nicely matched pairs, all in good condition and excellent workers.

Half-fare on B. C. & M. R. R. to all attending the Auction. Sale postive. Terms at sale.

A. C. HILL, Auctioneer.

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In accordance with the article in the warrant, a sufficient appropriation should be made at the coming election for the purchase of a town clock. The sum required will not be large, and considerable has already been raised towards it. It will be a source of pride for the entire region as a striking tower clock is not to be found for many miles in any direction. It will be a great convenience, both to residents of the village, and all who come here or even pass through. Consequently it should command the united support of all the voters, as its work never ceases by day or night, doubly so, if it should be an illuminated clock which all would be delighted to possess, and its cost is not very much more compared with the advantages it gives.

At the recent fourth annual reunion of the sons and daughters of New Hampshire, residing in Worcester, among the other many exercises, Prof. Selwyn B. Clark of the Highland Military Academy, a former Normal student, spoke for Carroll county, and claimed for it unsurpassed beauty of scenery. Among the famed men born in this county are Long John Wentworth of Chicago, and Isaac Adams, the inventor of the Adams printing press. Mr. Addison Palmer, in responding for Grafton county, said its best productions were its men and women; it produces lawyers, doctors and ministers; it produces timber and granite in immense quantities. Its educational facilities are excellent, its schools, academies and higher institutions equalling those of any county in the United States. Its men and women are of sterling character, and their influence leaves its impress on the people and state.

Robbins, or birds resembling them have been seen about here lately.

The Ladies Benevolent society met with Mrs. H. D. Smith Wednesday.

The ladies of the Congregational society had a very pleasant gathering with Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Raymond on Friday of last week, afternoon and evening, the gentleman being present the latter part of the time. About 60 were present and it was one of the best attended of these regular meeting for a long time,

Picture framing of all kinds is made a specialty at Coburn's bookstore in Museum building, Manchester. There will also be found a large stock of books and periodicals, including the works of standard authors, gold pens and pencils, work boxes, and a variety of fancy articles needed in the household, and all selling at bottom prices.

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A large wooden new letter box has been placed inside the post office by the window, where the other smaller one formerly was. The opening instead of being through the lower corner of the window is in the wall itself. This change has been rendered necessary by so much night and even day mail being thrown into it, the latter being done when the office is open, by people who desire to save a little time.

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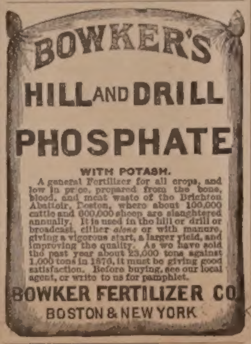

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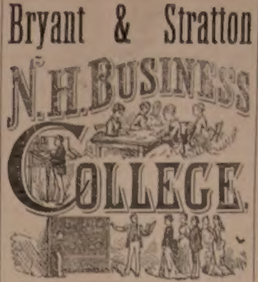

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PEWS.—To let or sell in the Methodist Church, Plymouth. Enquire of ALVIN BURLEIGH. Jan6tf

NEWS OF THE DAY

GENERAL ITEMS.

—Mr. Murat Halstead says that the general outlook in the Ohio Valley grows more favorable as the waters recede. But sickness is breaking out, and the death rate in some of the towns is high. He advocates the forming of a reserve fund for the relief of prospective distress.

—Governor Cleveland vetoed the New York City Elevated Railroad Five Cent Fare bill on Friday.

—A party of ranchmen raided an Indian camp west of Chihuahua, Mexico, and killed and scalped twelve of the aborigines.

—At Philadelphia, seventy one-thousand dollar railroad bonds were stolen from the office of a safe deposit company during the forenoon.

—At Chicago it remains an open question as to who fired the first shot in the affray which resulted in the killing of Jimmy Elliott by Jere. Dunn.

—Governor Pattison sent a message to the Pennsylvania Legislature stating that it had been publicly asserted that officers of the Standard Oil Company had paid a person employed by the State, in an action to recover certain taxes, to suppress the testimony he had collected, and suggesting that a committee of investigation be appointed.

—A constitutional amendment providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature and biennial elections of State officers has been adopted by the Massachusetts Legislature.

—In the New Jersey Senate a bill was passed allowing insurance companies to insure against storms and tornadoes.

—James Elliott, the pugilist, was shot and killed in a Chicago dining saloon by Jerry Dunn, a well known sporting character. The stories as to the shooting are of the most contradictory character, although the tragedy occurred in the presence of a score of people.

—At Canton, Ohio, the body of a man who had been missing for two months was found in the reservoir which supplies the inhabitants with drinking water.

—The captain of the City of Brussels has been exonerated from blame for the recent collision.

—The three naval cadets who refused to express regret for their conduct during the recent demonstration at the Academy have been dropped from the rolls.

—Thomas W. Palmer was elected United States Senator from Michigan on the eighty-first ballot, thus ending a prolonged and remarkable contest.

—The public school buildings so far inspected in Chicago are found faulty and dangerous.

—In the New Jersey Senate the bill to reduce the legal rate on interest from six to five per cent. was defeated.

—It is alleged that there is a deficiency of $40,000 in the accounts of Louis F. Carman, the former secretary of the Manhattan Insurance Company of New York, who has disappeared.

—Mr. Salmi Morse is declared to be only a figurehead in the Passion Play agitation in New York City. The expenses have been born by four copartners who have invested about $80,000.

—Great excitement prevailed at Milwaukee, Wis., on account of a threatened water famine.

—Two slight shocks of earthquake were experienced at Newport, R. I., on Friday. A violent shock was also felt at Norwich, Conn.

—At Hawley, Pa., a sleighing party was precipitated into the empty Delaware and Hudson Canal, by which several of them were severely injured, one of whom died.

—Two young business men, at Sweet Water, Texas, were shot and killed for some cause at present unknown.

—Special Treasury Agent Adams has discovered that certain fashionable tailors have long been in the habit of paying steamship employees to smuggle cloth and clothing from the other side of the Atlantic.

—Robert Z. Cook, the teller of the Fifth Ward Savings Bank of Jersey City, confesses to having embezzled over $15,000 of the institution's funds. He is in jail.

—There is much distress in the valley of the Ohio River that has not yet come to light in the farming districts, and relief will be necessary to save loss of life by starvation.

—The Judiciary Committee of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives reported favorably the bill to remove the State capital to Philadelphia under certain specified conditions.

—Gov. Cameron, of Virginia, is waging war against the alien oyster dredgers on the Chesapeake. He chartered two steamers, which sailed from Norfolk, filled with armed men, for the scene of his naval operations.

—Private intelligence reached Milwaukee that seventy lumbermen in the pineries of Northern Michigan had been fatally poisoned through the cook of the camp using strychnine instead of soda in making biscuit.

—At Milwaukee the Grand Jury has indicted Schiller, the saloon keeper of the late Newhall House, for setting fire to that building.

—Typhoid and malarial fever and pneumonia have broken out in many of the hamlets of the Southwest that have been flooded.

—Miss Mary Daniels compromised her suit with the Hudson River Railroad on her injuries received at the Spuyten Duyvil disaster for $20,000 cash.

—Gilbert L. Crowell, for years the trusted agent of the wealthy Talman estate in New York City, has confessed that he is a defaulter to the amount of over $600,000. He was formerly cashier of the People's Bank, and became involved in an unfortunate mining speculation soon after becoming trustee for the estate.

—William Heilbron has been arrested in Philadelphia charged with personating a dead man for the purpose of obtaining $5,000 from a mutual benefit association.

—A large gathering at Rochester denounced the system of contract labor in State Prisons and united in demanding its abolition by the Legislature.

—At New Brighton, Staten Island, Mrs. Hennessy and her two children—Francis, four years old, and George, eleven months old—were burned to death. The house in which they lived was burned and the body of the mother was found lying near the head of the stairway with her two children in her arms, and it is supposed she was trying to escape by that means of exit when overcome by the smoke.

—The residence of Peter Denman, in Montague, Michigan, was burned Monday. Mary Burr and two children, aged five and three years respectively, besides an infant only one week old, perished in the flames.

—Mrs. Esther Jewell, widow of ex-Governor Marshall Jewell, died of heart disease on Monday in New York City.

—While a lad named Joseph Clymer, aged fourteen years, was handling a revolver, in Philadelphia, one cartridge was exploded, the ball entering the breast of a girl named Emma Bassett, inflicting a dangerous wound.

—Thomas Druse, a stowaway on the Glamorgan, from Europe, was detained by Captain Irving, of the Republic, on suspicion of being concerned in the Phœnix Park murders. The British Consul has taken charge of the case.

—A large gang of Arkansas convicts have been employed in repairing the levee near Helena. On Saturday they disarmed their guards, killed a planter and escaped. They broke up into small gangs and scattered, and made an attempt to reach the uplands. Should they succeed in doing this their escape will be easy.

—Mr. Salmi Morse attempted again to give a full dress rehearsal of the Passion Play before several hundred people. At his new theatre in New York City. Before the play had proceeded far he was arrested by Captain Williams, and gave $500 bail. The authorities appear determined that the play shall not be brought out.

—The Warren line freight steamer Glamorgan, from Liverpool for Boston, was lost in mid-ocean, and her captain and six of her crew were drowned. The steamer Republic rescued the remainder, forty-four in all, but lost one of her own men. The disaster took place about 450 miles from Jamestown.

—Dismal accounts of the desolation caused by the Ohio floods continue to come in. The low farming lands as the waters recede reveal sad pictures of ruined homesteads, farms and crops, and much suffering will follow. The New York *Herald* fund for the aid of these sufferers already exceeds $20,000

—The Augustinian Society, an institution formed to receive deposits of Roman Catholics in Lawrence, Mass., has failed under similar conditions as marked that of Archbishop Purcell, in Cincinnati. The depositors numbered about 700, most of whom were working people, and the amount of their deposits was $540,000. Mortgages to the amount of $110,000 were held so that the losses will not be total. One of the causes of the disaster is found in the fact that in 1872, the society then having a debt of $150,000, began a new church, adding to the debt $300,000, and using the money of the depositors to meet the obligations. The priests of the Society, in their discourses Sunday, promised that the money intrusted to their savings institution should be paid.

—The ship carpenters and calkers on the Delaware River have given notice that if their wages are not raised by April 23d they will strike work for $3 to $3.25.

—An oil deposit is said to have been discovered in Saratoga County, N. Y.

—A woman in Ottawa, Ont., while demented, poured oil on her clothes, and with a match burned herself to death.

—Superintendent Jasper of New York says there should be a drill in "rapid dismissals" in all public schools every few days.

—Five patients of the Western Lunatic Asylum at Staunton, Va., were killed by taking medicine supposed to be poisoned. The patients dropped dead in their tracks immediately upon taking the doses. Several others are expected to die. The medicine had been poisoned.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

—A resolution to expel Mr. Voorhis, of New York, for abusive language toward Mr. Page, of California, was offered in the House and withdrawn, after an ample apology from the offending gentleman.

—The House passed the River and Harbor bill by a vote of 112 yeas to 90 nays.

—The President has appointed General Charles K. Graham to be naval officer, James L. Benedict to be surveyor, and Andrew F. Perry to be appraiser in the New York Custom House; Silas W. Burt to be civil service examiner, and Elihu Root to be District Attorney, vice General Woodford.

—The Democratic Senators refused to serve on the Tariff Conference Committee, which is, therefore, entirely made up of Republicans and Protectionists.

—The Sundry Civil bill was reported to the Senate on Monday, with amendments.

—The Senate passed, with amendments, the House bill providing for the increase of pensions to one arm and one leg soldiers.

—Messrs. Randall, Morrison and Tucker successively declined to serve on the House Conference Committee on the Tariff bill, and Mr. Speer, of Georgia, was finally appointed and accepted. Senators Bayard and Beck and Mr. Carlisle withdrew from the conference. The Republican members proceeded to consider the bill.

—Among the bills left unreported by the House Military Committee are the Grant Retirement bill and the bill to restore Gen. Fitz John Porter.

—The Republicans passed the Reed resolution authorizing the House to take up the Tax bill for the sole purpose of non-concurring in the Senate amendments and sending the bill to a conference committee. The vote was 129 to 23, and most of the Democrats did not vote.

—In the House Mr. Kelley (Rep., Pa.) moved to suspend the rules, take from the Speaker's table the Internal Revenue bill with Senate amendments, non-concur in the amendments, and appoint a conference committee of five members on the part of the House. Agreed to—yeas, 149; nays, 110. The Speaker appointed Messrs. Kelley, McKinley, Haskell, Randall and Carlisle as the House conferees.

—Senator David Davis has resigned the Presidency of the Senate in order that a successor may be elected before Congress adjourns. As the present Congress expires on March 4, there would be no constitutional successor to the Presidency after that day unless the Senate chooses a President *pro tempore* in place of Mr. Davis, whose Senatorial term has ended.

—The Mississippi River Committee presented their report to Congress. It disapproves of the work of the Commission and commends the Eads jetty system.

—The Senate passed the Legislative Appropriation bill.

—The President has approved the decision of Secretary Chandler in accepting the resignation of Lieutenant Commander Gorringe, and he is consequently no longer in the naval service. The affair between the Secretary and the Commander has created quite a sensation.

—The bill to appropriate $10,000,000 a year, for five years from the National Treasury to assist the several States in maintaining their common schools, was discussed in the House. Southern Representatives who spoke, entered the plea of poverty as one of the considerations in favor of the bill. They also demanded it as an act of justice for the older States, because they had never received National aid for education, and for all the Southern States, because of the emancipation of the slaves.

—During a discussion on the Public Printing in the Senate, Mr. Beck said he understood that the Public Printer was at the mercy of some outside association, both as to the wages he paid and the persons he employed. Mr. Anthony and Mr. Rollins declared the same thing, and Mr. Plumb said that the present Public Printer, when he came in, found the Typographical Union absolutely "running" the office, and had since stated that he did not believe it could be run without the consent of the union. Messrs. Voorhees, Hawley and others declared that the printers had as much right to combine and protect themselves as other classes.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—The London *Law Times* says that a proviso excluding perpetrators of political crimes from extradition does not occur in the Ashburton treaty.

—Accounts from the district of Gweedore, county Donegal, in the northwestern part of Ireland, indicate that the condition of the people is most distressing. The medical officer of the district reports that the children are much emaciated in consequence of their scantiness of diet and the general use of seaweed as the principal meal. There is a sick person in almost every house, owing to want of food.

—Thirty-five Bedouin chiefs were summoned to witness the hanging of five of the murderers of Professor Palmer and party.

—In the debate on Irish affairs in the English House of Commons, Mr. O'Brien declared that crime in Ireland was distinctly traceable to evictions and to bad administration of the law.

—A number of Irish Americans are said to be secretly leaving Ireland for America.

—A subscription has been opened in Berlin in aid of the sufferers by the floods in America.

—The French Admiral on the Madagascar station has been ordered to defend the rights of France on the island.

—In the English House of Commons Mr. Forster defended his administration as Irish Chief Secretary, and severely attacked Mr. Parnell, declaring that he had connived at the commission of outrages.

Increase of Pensions.

The United States Senate passed the House bill providing for an increase of pensions in certain cases, amended to read as follows:

That from and after the passage of this act all persons on the pension roll and all persons hereafter granted a pension who, while in the military or naval service of the United States, and in the line of duty shall have lost one hand or one foot or been totally or permanently disabled in the same, or otherwise so disabled as to render their incapacity to perform manual labor equivalent to the loss of a hand or a foot, shall receive a pension of $24 per month; that all persons now on the pension roll and all persons hereafter granted a pension who in like manner shall have lost either an arm at or above the elbow, or a leg at or above the knee, or shall have been otherwise so disabled as to be incapacitated for performing any manual labor, but not so much as to require regular personal aid and attendance, shall receive a pension of thirty dollars per month; provided that nothing contained in this act shall be construed to repeal section 4,699 of the Revised Statutes of the United States or to change the rate of $18 per month therein mentioned to be proportionately divided for any degree of disability established for which section 4,695 makes no provision.

Leather, Oil and Lubricant.

Mr. T. S. Strohecker, Venango County, Penn., expresses in the Ohio *Farmer* some views on this subject calculated to impress the reader with the idea of authority and not of scribe-work:

"Many years ago a lady in trying out a kettleful of lard, discovered that the children had thrown one of their shoes into it. She thought the shoe was ruined, 'dead sure.' However, she cleaned it off, the child wore it, and after its mate was nearly worn out this one that had been boiled in the lard was nearly as good as ever. If the farmers before they put on their boots and shoes, and while perfectly dry, would immerse them for say five minutes in boiling hot fish oil they would save themselves in the aggregate millions of dollars. The sole of a boot or shoe completely saturated with oil is rendered more impervious to water, more pliable and yielding to obstructions, and consequently will wear very much longer than one that is stiff and unyielding, to be rasped down every step you take. And yet how few people ever dream that it is as necessary to grease the sole as it is to grease the uppers of boots; and when they do grease, it is only a little on the outside, which soon forms a gum or crust. Give them a good soaking, boiling hot at the start, and that will be about all they will need. The whale oil on the market, like everything else, is adulterated. Hereabouts, in the oil country, we mostly use crude petroleum. It answers very well for oiling harness; it makes boots and shoes very soft, but the water soon takes it out. If a little melted tallow is mixed with it, it greatly improves it. It also, then makes the cheapest and best kind of lubricating oil for threshing and mowing machines. There is no use for a farmer to pay for what is sold for 'lubricating oil' when with the thinnest kind of crude petroleum he can easily make it himself. The last finishing touch the tanner gives to leather is a thin coating of gum tragacanth, soaked in water and applied with a sponge. This answers very well to apply on harness after blacking and oiling, to give an appearance of newness."

We have in mind an instance of boot-soles made to wear much longer than the average by coating when new with tallow (or other convenient grease or oil), striking it in by fire-heat, and repeating the process until the pores of the leather are thoroughly filled—which may require a dozen applications. No harm will come to carpets in consequence.

Because of his Dogs.

A gentleman of Plymouth, N. C., says that there is in jail at that place a colored man who has been confined there for 18 months for having been engaged in a threatened riot some time ago, to suppress which, it will be remembered, the State troops were called out. The particulars of the affair have gone out of public mind. The colored prisoner referred to, previous to his incarceration, devoted much of his time to coon hunting, and owned two coon-dogs, which were so strongly devoted to their master that they never left him even during the trial, except when driven away. This attachment became so evident in these creatures' persistent efforts to cling to their master that it became a matter of general remark and admiration in the place, and the faithful dogs were finally looked upon with kindness by all. They are of the mongrel species. When the prisoner was finally locked up in his cell for his term, his two dogs took their position on the outside of the prison building, and have remained day after day for over 18 months unmolested. This faithful devotion of the dogs has attracted such admiration from the people of Plymouth that a kennel has been built for them. At night they wander away for something to eat, but the coming day finds them at their post. An effort is making to induce the Governor of the State to pardon the man, and it will probably be successful, as it is said the Governor's wife on a recent visit to the place was so struck with this evidence of canine affection for the prisoner that she actually shed tears.

PHILADELPHIA *Chronicle-Herald*:—"The papers are recording as an event of great surprise that a Boston woman has built a $20,000 house entirely on the proceeds of the sale of doughnuts. Pooh! that's nothing to what Philadelphia can produce. A politician here has built himself a $30,000 house, and also bought a fast team, made entirely out of the proceeds of three years in office at $3,000 a year."

IF two young pharmacists don't behave better, the young pharmacisters will catch them and—marry them.

THE COST OF LIVING.

The Wife of a Man who Gets $10 a Week Tells her Side of the Story.

Some time ago James Short published an account in the New York *Sun* of the manner in which he lived and laid up money on ten dollars a week salary. His statement was discredited. A wife in Cleveland, Ohio, whose husband earns ten dollars a week, writes as follows on the matter:

I have read James Short's communications concerning his method of supporting his family comfortably on ten dollars a week, and I have been surprised to see how his assertions are discredited, realizing, as I do, how easily three can live on such a small salary. One writer says: "It can't be done, I tell you. I'd like to hear the woman's side of the story. I'll bet she is a household drudge." Listen to me, and you shall hear the woman's side of the story, for I am the wife of a man who has a salary of only ten dollars a week.

I am not a household drudge. On the contrary I haven't enough work. We have a comfortable home of four rooms, nicely furnished. We dress well and have plenty of good food to eat. I am a musician, so we rent a piano, and indeed I felt quite like a lady until I was sneered at by those having more money than we. But they cannot make me discontented. I have always been satisfied with our small salary, though before my marriage I was accustomed to an elegant home and wealth. We have no children, but my sister is living with us. We feed but do not clothe her out of our ten dollars. We pay three dollars a week for our rooms. Our table supplies do not cost over four dollars per week, and generally less. We do not eat as many beans as James and Jennie, but we eat considerable oatmeal and cracked wheat, not from necessity, but because we are very fond of it and know it to be healthful. We generally eat oatmeal, with milk and sugar, for breakfast, and have coffee, bread, butter, and cake. For dinner we have vegetables, meat often (not always), bread, butter, and for dessert, pie, pudding, or cake. Supper's bill of fare is the same as for breakfast, with the substitution of cracked wheat for oatmeal, and with the addition of sauce.

I do not know whether living expenses are lower here than in New York or not. I fancy there is not much difference. Rents and eatables of almost every description are astonishingly high here at present, and have been.

I wish to describe my wardrobe to further show these unbelievers in what a genteel manner two can live on $10. My best dress is a complete suit of black satin, stylishly made. I have, besides, four or five good suits, for which I paid from 50 cents to $1.50 per yard. Some of them I hired made; the rest I made myself. I am always well supplied with kid gloves, hats, shoes and wraps, and never look shabby when dressed for company, calls or the street.

How now, tailor? You dare not tell me I haven't told the truth. I am curious to know what you will say concerning my statements. Shall I have the pleasure?

The 'longshoreman said he would like to shut James Short up and feed him on his own bill of fare for six months. I dare say James would be perfectly willing to be treated so provided Jenny could be the cook. A great deal depends on the cooking of eatables, cheap or expensive, as to whether they are satisfactory.

There is one thing I forgot to mention. I get my washing and ironing done every two weeks for one dollar. I never do my own washing. I guess now I have said enough, and will make my bow and retire, hoping my remarks will elicit no curses. I have not exaggerated nor been untruthful in the least degree.

NOTHING TO DO.

The "Veneered Blackguardism" of Idle British Youth.

[From the London World.]

Hundreds and thousands of young men in this country spend their whole existence in a battle with time. They have absolutely nothing whatever to do except to kill it. Beyond the race-course, the covert and the hunting-field they have no appreciable interest. The low blackguardism which was universal among the golden youth of 25 years ago may be veneered by social affectations, but the quality, the fibre and the tastes of the race are unchanged. Our insular brutality has been crossed by a strain of exotic dandyism, and the attractions of two or three playhouses have eclipsed the charms of the ratting ring and the cider cellars. While, as is only fair to say, the courage of our young men remains what it has been at all stages of our history, they are as desperately unintelligent as ever. Art, literature and politics are as much sealed books as ever to the "chappies" and "mashers" of the period. The dullness of metropolitan dissipation is periodically relieved by rural recreations, to which a flavor is given by their latent or avowed ferocity. Our young barbarians—and, for that matter, our old barbarians—must, when they are in the country, have their appetites whetted by blood. To kill something during the day, to crown the exploits of the day with a dinner substantial enough for Squire Western, to lounge afterward on chairs and sofas in a state of soporific stupor—so runs the interesting programme. The more closely the culture and civilization of the age are examined, the more apparent will be the basis of cruelty upon which the whole social structure rests. The condition of English schools, public and private, has improved enormously in the course of the last fifty years; but there are no signs whatever that the mutual intercourse of English school-boys is becoming purged of its inveterate taint of savagery. Our sons are still brought up to believe that there can be nothing free or manly in a system which does not accord the privilege to inflict a maximum of mutual discomfort and misery. We are told that this constitutes an essential part of the genuinely English training, and perhaps that may be the case. At any rate, it is not to be wondered at if the boys who start life with these ideas, develope into the men to whom there can be no perfect enjoyment without the consciousness of "killing something" and if, after a time, the mere enjoyment of killing is subordinated to the legitimate pleasure of sport.

WE HEAR a good deal about the "rage for speculation;" but the rage generally comes after the speculation.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Gravity of the Crisis.

A letter from Paris says: It would be shutting one's eyes willfully against all evidence to deny that the state of affairs here is, to say the least, critical. I will not go so far, however, as to call it desperate, like some Republicans of my acquaintance, who, though not usually excitable, seem to have lost their heads over this question of the princes as completely as the Chamber of Deputies; but it is unquestionably critical.

"I consider the present crisis a terribly grave one," said a venerable but over-ardent ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs to me an hour ago, "and it will surprise me much if the madness of the Chamber does not lead us to a revolution." The speaker, a consistent Republican, who for more than twelve months—and a twelve-month is an age here—directed the foreign policy of France, said this in a tone as calm as it was sad and regretful.

Then he continued: "The Chamber will not stop at the proscription of the princes. It may be clamoring ere long for the exile of the bankers who have charge of their money. Next will come the turn of the princes' friends, and next—who knows what may come next? Insurrection, I very much fear, and a dictatorship. For the last four years the government has been culpably negligent. It has allowed the extremer radicals dangerous license, and I forsee trouble from it. The Republicans are at this moment playing the game of the liberal monarchy. By the confessions of the Ministers themselves the princes have, up to the present, done nothing illegal. Why persecute them? With the exception of that poor, wretched Jerome, they have lived like other citizens, peaceably and without conspiring. If they are expelled, the end of the Republic, will, perhaps, not be very distant. A general feeling of distrust will be engendered.

"The nation may awake one day and say: 'After all, why not have a limited monarchy rather than an illiberal republic? And if a monarchy, why not the Orleans princes?' The idea of the injustice shown them will win them many adherents, and they will be a far greater peril outside the frontier than they are in it, where all their goings and comings can be watched and regulated. Nor is this all. The communists and socialists will also fish in the troubled waters. They have never liked the present government—it is not advanced enough for them—and will try to get rid of it. That is to say, there will be armed insurrection, fighting in the streets. The government will have to appeal to the army to repress that insurrection—blood will flow—and some general or other will very soon after be dictator. Who he will be I know not. No one in France is so prominent as to be clearly foreshadowed yet. But he will be the party who shows the greatest energy, and even cruelty, in putting down the disorder. That man will decide the destinies of France."

A Deserved Punishment.

Thomas A. Craig, a young man of good family, was sentenced to two years and six months in the Eastern Penitentiary of Philadelphia, by Judge Elcock, for betraying, under promises of marriage, Miss Elizabeth Benison. Miss Benison, who is a pretty and modest appearing girl, won much sympathy in court by her lady-like bearing, while Craig disgusted every one by his supercilious and heartless manner. She testified that she and Craig were regular attendants at the same church, and she made his acquaintance at a church supper three years ago. He came to see her occasionally for two years, and after that he kept steady company with her until February, 1882. He came on Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday nights, and occasionally took her to prayer meeting on Friday night. He finally proposed to her, and she accepted him after their parents had consented. Under these circumstances, after repeated attempts, he succeeded in accomplishing her ruin. When her condition became known and her parents asked him to fulfill his promise of marriage, he refused and said he would ruin her character if they attempted to prosecute him. He said that he could have the case kept out of court and would have the whole Pennsylvania Railroad Company to back him.

A number of highly respectable persons testified to Miss Benison's good name, including the Superintendent of the Sunday-school where she attended. The case was so strong when the prosecution closed, that under the advice of his counsel, Craig withdrew his plea of not guilty, and threw himself on the mercy of the court. Judge Elcock said he would be merciful. When Craig heard the words "two years and six months' at hard labor," the smirk he had worn all day gave place to extreme pallor, and his lips twitched nervously in spite of his efforts to appear calm.

General Wolseley on Alcohol.

Replying to a deputation of the Blackburn Temperance Mission at the residence of Major-General Fielden on the 18th instant, he said that he had always employed the opportunities afforded him to impress the necessity of temperance on those under his command. In the Red River expedition, against the advice even of the medical men who accompanied the troops, he decided that no spiritous liquor should be taken with the force; and yet no men ever did harder work or behaved better than those on that expedition. In South Africa his personal body guard consisted almost exclusively of temperance men; and there too the doctors, who had predicted all manner of ills from the absence of grog, had absolutely nothing to do. In Egypt, again, the doctors told him that it was very necessary the men should have grog, and he was obliged, owing to the great pressure that was put on him, to allow it occasionally; but it was given in very small quantities and rarely, and yet the troops in Egypt were admirable in their behavior. He had long held that drink was the great source of crime, disobedience and other evils in the army.

A HOTEL clerk named Briscoe,
Stumped his foot out in 'Frisco,
It hurt him like thunder,
But the pain was got under,
By St. Jacobs Oil rubbed on histoe.

A conductor who lives at Belair,
Got hurt, being thrown on a chair,
They took him away,
But in less than a day,
St. Jacobs Oil made him all square.

STARTLING STATISTICS.

The Shadow Hanging Over New York City and the Entire Country—A Tribune Opinion.

The nation has been horrified at the burning of a Milwaukee hotel, whereby over seventy lives were lost. This event carried terror because it was sudden and appalling; but had the same disastrous results to life and limb come silently they would have been unnoticed, not only by the people of the land but also by the very community in which they occurred. Fatal events of a far worse nature have taken place in this very city, but they have attracted no attention, nor would they now did not the Bureau of Vital Statistics bring them to our notice. "Figures do not lie," whatever else may be uncertain, and the report on the deaths of this city is a startling comment on its *life*. During the past year the enormous increase of certain maladies is simply appalling. While the total number of deaths has diminished, and the death rate on most diseases has decreased, still it is far greater in one or two more serious disorders than was ever known before. More people died in the city of New York in 1882 from Bright's disease of the kidneys, than from diphtheria, smallpox and typhoid fever all combined! This scarcely seems possible, but it is true, and when it is remembered that less than one-third the actual deaths from Bright's disease are really reported as such, the ravages of the malady can be partially understood.

The immediate query which every reader will make upon such a revelation of facts, is: What causes this increase? This is a difficult question to answer. The nature of the climate, the habits of life, the adulteration of foods and liquors, all undoubtedly contribute; but no immediate cause can be certainly assigned. Often before the victim knows it the disease has begun. Its approaches are so stealthy and its symptoms so obscure that they cannot be definitely foreseen, and are only known by their effects. Any kidney disorder, however slight, is the first stage of Bright's disease. But it is seldom that kidney disorders can be detected. They do not have any certain symptoms. Mysterious weariness; an unusual appetite; periodical headaches; occasional nausea; uncertain pains; loss of vigor; lack of nerve power; irregularity of the heart; disordered daily habits; imperfect digestion—all these and many other symptoms are the indications of kidney disorder, even though there may be no pain in the region of the kidneys or in that portion of the body. The serious nature of these troubles may be understood from the fact that Bright's disease is as certain to follow diseased kidneys as decomposition follows death.

It is high time the Doctors in this land who have been unable to control kidney troubles, should be aroused and compelled to find some remedy, or acknowledge one already found. The suffering public needs help and cannot await the tardy action of any hair-splitting code of incorrectly formulated theories. If the medical world has no certain remedy for this terrible disease let them acknowledge it and seek for one outside the pale of their profession. For the discovery of this remedy and for its application to this disease, the people of this city, the people of the whole land, not only those who are suffering, but those who have friends in danger, are earnestly and longingly looking.

The above quotation from the New York *Tribune* is causing considerable commotion, as it seems to lift the cover from a subject that has become of national importance. The alarming increase of kidney diseases; their insidious beginnings and frightful endings, and the acknowledged inability of physicians to successfully cope with them, may well awaken the greatest dread of every one who has the slightest symptoms. It is fortunate, however, that the surest relief is often found where, possibly, least expected, and that there is a specific for the evils above described we have come to fully believe. Within the past two years we have frequently seen statements of parties claiming to have been cured of serious kidney troubles even after hope had been abandoned; but in common with most people we have discredited them. Quite recently, however, a number of prominent and well known men have come out voluntarily and stated over their signatures that they were completely cured by the use of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. Most people have been aware that this medicine has an unusual standing and one entitling it to be classed above proprietary articles generally; but that it had accomplished so much in checking the ravages of kidney disease is not so generally known. Its great worth has been shown not only by the cures it has effected, but also because a number of base imitations have appeared in the market, fraudulently claiming the valuable qualities of the original Safe Cure. If it were not valuable it would not be imitated.

The above may seem like an ultra indorsement of a popular remedy, but it is not one whit stronger than the facts admit. Whatever assists the world toward health and consequent happiness, should receive the hearty indorsement of the press and all friends of humanity. It is on precisely this principle that the foregoing statement is made, and it merits the careful consideration of every thinking reader.

A FEW nights ago O'Rafferty said to Teddy: "What is it, me bye, that you have to do first thing in the morning?" "I know well enough, fayther, what I have to do first thing in the morning," replied Teddy, laughing. "What is it, ye spalpeen?" "The first thing I have to do in the morning is to get the kindling wood ready the night before."—*Texas Siftings.*

A MAN suffering from debility and loss of appetite; took two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, gained ten pounds and got well.

KNAVES will thrive where honest plainness knows not how to live.

MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its *entire nutritious properties*. It contains blood-making, force generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

To READ without reflecting is like eating without digesting.

"Rough on Corns."

Ask for "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick relief; complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.

MARKET NOTES.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The Wholesale New York market quotations show:

BEANS—Prime, $3.70@$3.75; fair to good, $2.40@$2.45 per bushel.

BUTTER—New York sold at 29@30c. for choice in pails, and 20@22c. common to good. Western Creamery sold at 41@42c., and the common Western at 18@20c.

CHEESE—Factory fancy, 13½@13¾c; do. fair to good, 1 @11c.

EGGS—Quotations ranged from 25½c. for ordinary, to 27c. for New York. New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

FLOUR—Superfine, $3.70@$3.95; Western, $4.50@$7.90; extra New York, $4.50@$7.00.

HAY—Shipping, 60@65c.; clover, 55@70c.; salt, 65c; straw, 50@55c.

HOPS—New York, —@85c.; Eastern, 85@95c; yearlings, 80@87c; olds, — @ —.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 7⅞c; crude, 6⅞@7⅞c in bulk; in barrels, 8⅞c; naphtha, 6⅞c. in shipping order, and 11⅞@12c. in cases.

PORK—New mess, $19.00@$20.00; dressed hogs, 9⅛@9½c.

WHEAT—Spring No. 3, ——@97½c.; Milwaukee, No. 2, $1.06; amber, $1.32@$2.40; white, $1.05@$1.29½.

RYE—State, 73@79c.

WOOL—Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia, xxx, 45@46c.; xx, 42@44c.; x, 42@43c.; No. 1, 45@47c.; No. 2, 38@40c.; common, 33@35c.; New York and Western xx and x, 39@45½c.; No. 1, 44@45c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

FLOUR—State family, ——@$4.75; rye flour, $3.75@$4.6[illegible]; wheat, State, $——@$1.13; amber, $1.40; corn, yellow, 54½c.; mixed State, 63c.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 7⅞c.; crude, 6⅞c.

WOOL—State and Western xx, 46@60c.; x, 47@48c.; medium, 50@51c.; coarse, 45c.

BOSTON MARKET.

FLOUR—From $3.50@$4.00 for low and medium, to $5.00@$6.00 for choice Minnesota. Corn, 73@76c. for mixed and yellow.

BUTTER—Common, 20c.@25c.; Vermont dairy, 30@33c.; choice creamery, 35@37c.

CHEESE—13@14c.

BEANS—$3.3 @$3.40.

HAY—Choice, $16@$17.

CATTLE MARKETS.

BUFFALO—Cattle, good quality, $5.30@$5.70; hogs, fair to good, $7.35@$7.40; best, $7.75.

EAST LIBERTY, PENN.—Best cattle, $5.75@$6.25; medium to good, $4.50@$5.50; common to fair, $3.00@$4.25; Hogs, Yorkers, $7.20@$7.40; Philadelphias, $7.50@$7.75. Sheep, $3.00@$5.50.

WATERTOWN, MASS.—Cattle, choice, $——@$10.00; extra, $8.50@$9.50; first quality, $7.75@$8.00; second quality, $6.00@$7.50; third quality, $4.25@$4.75. Sheep and lambs—wool sheep, $2.50@$5.00; extra, $5.75@$6.25; spring lambs, 6@8c. Veal calves, 5½@7½c.

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OF ALL bad things by which mankind are cursed, their own bad tempers surely are the worst.

What Physicians Say.

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DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—I have employed your "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" in my practice for the last four years. ... A. J. MILLER, M. D.

How Women Would Vote.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging irritation, inflammation, all Kidney and Urinary Complaints, cured by "Buchu-paiba." $1

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

Don't Die in the House.

"Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, roaches, bedbugs, flies, ants, moles, chipmunks, gophers. 15c.

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FAMOUS CASE IN BOSTON.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

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ST. JACOBS OIL

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

CURES Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES.

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BOERICKE & TAFEL'S HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACIES.

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FRAZER AXLE GREASE. Best in the world. Get the genuine. Every package has our trade-mark and is marked Frazer's. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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Remember This.

If you are sick Hop Bitters will surely aid Nature in making you well when all else fails.

If you are costive or dyspeptic, or are suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill, for Hop Bitters are a sovereign remedy in all such complaints.

If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, stop tempting Death this moment, and turn for a cure to Hop Bitters.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in the use of Hop Bitters.

If you are a frequenter, or a resident of a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries—malarial, epidemic, bilious and intermittent fevers—by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin, bad breath, pains and aches, and feel miserable generally, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood, and sweetest breath, health and comfort.

In short they cure all Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Kidneys, Bright's Disease. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

That poor, bedridden, invalid wife, sister, mother, or daughter, can be made the picture of health, by a few bottles of Hop Bitters, costing but a trifle. Will you let them suffer?

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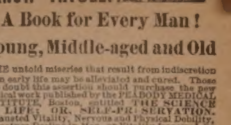

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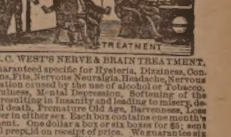

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